

A
SHORT COMPENDIUM

OF

ANCIENT AND MODERN

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY.

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SHORT COMPENDIUM
OF ANCIENT AND MODERN
HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH,

AND

DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION,

TO MISS BILLINGS,

BY MR. DE LANSÉGÜE.

L O N D O N:

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[Entered at Stationers' Hall.]

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DEDICATION.

MADAM,

COUNTENANCED as I have the honour to be, by your truly respectable parents, I the more readily avail myself of the permission they have granted me, of dedicating to you this translation, as it gives me an early opportunity of offering a justly deserved tribute, not only to that decided and natural attachment to study, which from your infancy has been your particular characteristic; but also to that continual and indefatigable ardour in the pursuit of new acquirements; at the same time you are improving those you already possess.—It does not a little flatter my vanity in being able to assert, that having the honour of counting

you in the number of my pupils, no one can better than myself enumerate your talents ; from which I could not, even at this moment refrain, were I not intimately persuaded, that among those virtues which adorn your mind, modesty and diffidence forbid the most deserved elogiums.

Happy, thrice happy, Madam, those teachers, who are so fortunate as to meet with pupils like you ; the pleasure of instructing will ever be an adequate reward for their labour.

I am,

With the greatest Respect,

MADAM,

Your most obedient, and

Obliged, humble Servant,

DE LANSÉGÜE.

P R E F A C E.

HAVING, since my residence in England, entirely dedicated my time and labour to the instruction of young persons of both sexes, and finding that Geography made an essential part of their education, I expected to have met with a treatise on the elements of that science, properly digested and adapted to young capacities ; but the only compendium I found generally made use of in schools, is that of Mr. Langlet Dufrenoy, which I am far from depreciating ; but notwithstanding the advantages which may be drawn from the productions of that able and estimable author, I presume they would have been much more useful, had they been something more descriptive. It is not sufficient, in my opinion, to make young people acquainted with the names of towns, cities and rivers,—with their latitudes and longitudes,—they ought at the same time to
know

know the nature of the climate, the produce, commerce and government of the different places they are taught to find on the globes; in order, that a young person leaving school, and entering into the world, might be capable of taking an active part in conversation, which, in this country, generally runs on politics, and the interests of princes.

I had sketched out a plan of *Elemental Geography* for the use of schools and beginners, but the multiplicity of my other occupations have deprived me of the satisfaction of offering it to the public, which has determined me to present this translation, which has never yet been published in England; and though I have had no share in its compilation, it nevertheless bears a great resemblance to that which I had conceived. I shall esteem myself happy, if it is received with indulgence; and sufficiently rewarded for my labour, if it eases the memory, and facilitates the study of so useful a science.

A SHORT COMPENDIUM
OF
ANCIENT AND MODERN
HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY, &c.

LESSON I.

Idea of GEOGRAPHY in general.

Q. WHAT is understood by the word Geography?

A. We understand, a general description of the earth; and the end we propose by that science, is the knowledge of the names, and situations of all its different parts.

Q. What figure is ascribed to the earth?

A. In general the earth is looked upon to be round, or something near that form; for which reason it is called the Globe; and its whole surface is composed of earth and water.

B

Q. How

Q. How is the earth divided?

A. Into four grand divisions, Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

Q. What knowledge had the Ancients with regard to the Globe?

A. Three parts only were known, which are called the Ancient Continent; for which reason America is called the New Continent, from its being more recently discovered.

Q. Does Geography adopt any particular terms?

A. Yes, several, with which it is necessary to be familiarised; such as continent, island, peninsula, gulf, strait, cape or promontory, and isthmus.

Q. What is a continent?

A. By the word continent we understand an extensive tract of land, which comprehends several countries adjacent to each other.

Q. What is an island?

A. It is a portion of the earth surrounded on all sides by water.

Q. What is a peninsula?

A. It is also a portion of the earth, surrounded on all sides by water, except a narrow passage of earth which joins it to the continent.

Q. What is an isthmus?

A. It is that narrow neck of land, which joins a peninsula to the continent.

Q. What is a strait?

A. We

A. We call strait, a narrow arm of the sea which runs between two banks of land, and joins two seas.

Q. What is a cape?

A. A cape or promontory, is a high point of land jutting into the sea, the point of which is called a cape.

Q. What is a gulf?

A. It is a portion of the sea which advances considerably into the land.

Q. How are denominated the different waters on the globe?

A. They are known by the names of seas, lakes, and rivers.

Q. What is a sea?

A. A sea is a vast extent of salt water.

Q. What is a lake?

A. We give that name to a less considerable extent of water, surrounded on all sides by the land, and which has no current.

Q. What do you call a river?

A. There are two sorts of rivers, some large and rapid; those in other languages have a particular name, but in English, we say great rivers; others not so large and rapid, are simply called rivers; both of which are composed of sweet water, and have a determined current.

Q. By what means is the form of the earth represented?

B 2

A. By

A. By what is called a general map of the world, or by maps representing some particular country, or countries, and in which the different parts or provinces of each country are described; and the general map of the earth shows the two continents on a plain surface.

Q. What points are observed on maps?

A. Four; the east, west, north, and south.

Q. How are they placed on the maps?

A. Every time a person looks on a map, the east is on his right, the west to his left, the north occupies the upper part, and the south the lower.

Q. Of what advantage is the knowledge of those points?

A. Those points, which are called the four cardinal points, shew the cast of the geographical maps, and determine the situations of the different parts of the earth with regard to each other.

Q. What constitutes the science of geography?

A. The intimate knowledge of each different country, its name, those of its cities and principal rivers, and each respective position, in order that they may be readily found on the map.

LESSON II.

General Idea of EUROPE.

Q. WHICH is the most renowned of the four grand divisions of the earth?

A. Although Europe is far the least extensive of the four, it has certainly attained a much greater degree of celebrity than the three others, as it is the most populous, and that its inhabitants have more knowledge and industry.

Q. How is it bounded?

A. On the north it is bounded by the Frozen Ocean, by Asia on the east, by the Mediterranean Sea on the south, and by the Western or Atlantic Ocean on the west.

Q. Does Europe contain but one state?

A. No, it contains several countries and states differently governed.

Q. In what manner are they governed?

A. Some are monarchical, others republican, and some mixed.

Q. What do you understand by a monarchical government?

A. A government goes under that denomination when the sovereign authority is in the hands of one single person, as in Spain or Denmark:

and when a government is so disposed that the supreme power is above the laws, that government is then called absolute or despotic.

Q. What is a republic?

A. When the sovereign authority is lodged in the hands of several, as in Holland; it is then called a republic.

Q. What difference do you meet with in republics?

A. In some, such as Venice, the nobles and principal men are vested with the supreme power; in others, as Geneva, it is in the hands of the people in general.

Q. What are the different denominations?

A. The first is called an aristocratic government, and the other democratic.

Q. What is a mixed government?

A. A government is monarchical and mixed, when the power of the sovereign is limited, as it were, by that of his subjects, as it is in England.

Q. What other difference is there in those states? -

A. Some are called empires, others kingdoms, and others republics.

Q. What is an empire?

A. It is nothing more than a monarchical government, of which the sovereign is called an emperor.

Q. What is a kingdom?

A. A government where the sovereign is a king.

Q. How many empires are there in Europe?

A. Three; Germany, Russia and Turkey.

Q. How many great kingdoms?

A. Six; Spain, France, Great Britain, Sweden, Denmark and Poland.

Q. How many of less extent?

A. Five; Portugal, Hungary, Prussia, the two Sicilies and Sardinia.

Q. How many great republics?

A. Four; Venice, Genoa, Switzerland and the United Provinces.

Q. What religion does Europe profess?

A. Most of the European powers profess the Christian faith.

Q. With what difference?

A. The Christian religion is divided into three principal churches, viz. the Roman Catholic, the Protestant, and the Greek Church.

Q. Are there not two sects of Protestants?

A. Yes; one part follow the Reformation by Luther, and the other by Calvin.

Q. How is Europe divided?

A. Into sixteen different parts; four to the north, eight in the center, and four to the south.

Q. Which are the four to the north?

A. They are the British Isles, Denmark, Sweden and Russia.

Q. How are the eight in the center subdivided?

A. Into four large, and four small.

Q. Which are the four largest?

A. Poland, Hungary, Germany and France.

Q. And the four smaller?

A. Savoy, Switzerland, the Low Countries, and the kingdom of Prussia.

Q. Where are they situated?

A. The three first are situated between Germany and France, and the fourth north of Poland.

Q. Which are the four in the south?

A. They are Portugal, Spain, Italy and European Turkey.

LESSON III.

The BRITISH ISLES.

Q. WHERE are the British Isles situated?

A. They are situated north of France and the Low Countries, from which they are separated by the English Channel.

Q. What are those islands?

A. We remark two large and several small ones, which, in all, form the three kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland.

Q. Have those kingdoms several kings?

A. The three kingdoms form but one state, and are subject to the same sovereign, who has the title of King of Great Britain.

Q. Who

Q. Who were the people who formerly penetrated into England?

A. The Romans, commanded by Julius Cæsar, invaded it about sixty years before the nativity of Christ; they conquered part of the kingdom, preserved it under the reigns of several of their succeeding Emperors, and abandoned it about the fifth century.

Q. What happened after?

A. A northern people, the Angles and Saxons, alternately took possession of it, and established seven kingdoms, which subsisted for some time.

Q. Who conquered England after that?

A. William, surnamed the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, who claimed a right to England, landed, and subdued it entirely in 1067.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. In 1155 the crown devolved to Henry II. of the house of Anjou, from whom descended the houses of York and Lancaster.

Q. Did they not contest for the crown?

A. Yes; for a long time, and their competition gave rise to many long and cruel civil wars, which ended in 1485, by the marriage of Henry VII. of the House of Lancaster, with an heiress of the house of York.

Q. Did his son, Henry VIII. do any thing remarkable?

A. Yes; he threw off the yoke of the Pope in 1543, and declared himself and his successors chiefs of the church of England.

Q. Had

Q. Had he any issue?

A. Yes; a son, named Edward, who did not reign long, and two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, who both succeeded Edward, one after the other. Queen Mary married Philip II. king of Spain, put the Roman Catholic religion on a good footing in her dominions, and died without issue. Elizabeth illustrated herself by her superior qualifications,—established the Reformation in England on a solid basis,—was never married, and enjoyed a long and glorious reign.

Q. Who was her successor?

A. James VI. king of Scotland, of the house of Stuart, in 1603; he united the three kingdoms, and was the first who took the title of king of Great Britain. After him, his son, Charles I. having endeavoured to become an absolute prince, raised a sedition against him among the people.

Q. Was this insurrection attended with any fatal consequences?

A. Yes; the parliamentary troops defeated the king,—he was taken prisoner, was tried, condemned, and beheaded in the year 1649.

Q. Who governed afterwards?

A. Oliver Cromwell, who was general and chief of the parliamentary troops;—he governed with the title of Protector, but, in fact, was an absolute monarch.

Q. What happened after his death?

A. Charles

A. Charles II. son of Charles I. who had taken refuge in France, was recalled, brought to England by General Monk, and restored to the crown, May the 29th, 1660.

Q. Who succeeded to Charles II.

A. James II. his brother, who being bred in the Roman Catholic religion, attempted to make it predominant in England, and usurp an absolute power; but he was deprived of his crown in 1689.

Q. Who was then chosen king?

A. William, Prince of Orange, who was married to Princess Mary, daughter to James II. and reigned by the name of William the Third.

Q. What became of James II.?

A. He retired to France, where he died, after having made many fruitless attempts to recover the crown he had abdicated. His son, who was called James III. generally known by the name of the Pretender, retired to Rome, where he died in 1766.

Q. Had he any children?

A. He had two sons, the eldest of whom was named Prince Edward, who, in 1745, attempted, but in vain, to recover the throne with the aid of his party, which is now greatly diminished.

Q. Who succeeded to William III.?

A. He dying without issue, Ann, second daughter of James II. who had married the Prince of Denmark. As she also died without heirs, the crown devolved

devolved, in 1714, to George I. of the house of Hanover, who was nearest in kin of the Protestant line.

Q. Has the crown remained ever since in that family?

A. Yes; his son, George II. succeeded him in 1727, who was also Elector of Hanover:—and after his demise, which happened the 25th of October, 1760, his grandson, George III. the present king,—*whom God preserve*,—ascended the throne of Great Britain, September 22, 1761.

Q. How is Great Britain governed?

A. The government of Great Britain is monarchical, the crown hereditary, and in default of male heirs, the females succeed: the heir presumptive or apparent, is always called Prince of Wales.

Q. Is the king absolute?

A. No; his power, though great, is nevertheless limited by that of the parliament; he cannot make laws nor impose taxes without their concurrence,—neither can they enact any without his assent: notwithstanding, he can declare war or proclaim peace at his own will.

Q. How is the parliament composed?

A. It is undoubtedly an assemblage of the most respectable and enlightened men of the kingdom; it is composed of two houses, the Lords and the Commons;—in the first are the peers, dukes and bishops, &c.—in the second are the representatives

tatives of the nation, all gentlemen of merit and fortune, chosen by the different counties they represent, and among whom are often found men of the greatest abilities.

Q. What religion is predominant in Great Britain?

A. The Protestant, or Church of England; there are, nevertheless, great numbers of Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics, besides many sectaries.

LESSON IV.

Of ENGLAND.

Q. What are the boundaries of England?

A. England is bounded on the north by Scotland, on the south by the English Channel, and by the Ocean on the east and west.

Q. What is the nature of the country?

A. It has a temperate climate, the air is mild, the soil produces all the necessaries of life, except wine, but they make the most excellent beer.

Q. What is its produce?

A. It is abundant in corn, produces the finest pewter, great quantities of coals for firing, a fine breed of horses, and has several fine manufactures of woollen cloth.

Q. Are

Q. Are there many rivers in England?

A. Yes; the three principal of which are the Thames, the Severn, and the Humber.

Q. How is England divided?

A. Into five large provinces; the east, west, north and south provinces, and the middle counties: it contains in all fifty-two counties: the western province is called the Principality of Wales.

Q. What name has the capital?

A. London; it is situate on the Thames, and in the eastern province. It is one of the largest and most populous cities in Europe, and is not rivalled by any for its commerce.

Q. What are the most remarkable things in London?

A. The palace of Whitehall, Westminster Abbey, the Parliament House, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Tower, the Bank, the Royal Exchange, and several fine bridges.

Q. What other cities are there in the east?

A. Colchester, and Cambridge, where there is an university.

Q. What cities in the west?

A. They have Montgomery, the capital; and Pembroke, which is a sea-port.

Q. What cities are in the north?

A. York, and Newcastle, which is a sea-port.

Q. What cities in the south?

A. Can-

A. Canterbury, an archbishoprick; Dover, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; the three last are sea-ports. The Archbishop of Canterbury is primate of the kingdom. Dover is situated on the narrowest part of the English Channel, and is the most ordinary passage from France to England.

Q. What cities are there in the middle province?

A. You find Bristol at the mouth of the river Severn; it is a sea-port, and a town of great trade: on the north is Chester, also a sea-port; and towards the south, is Oxford, where there is a fine university.

Q. What islands are found near England?

A. The principal are the Isle of Wight in the south; the Isles of Anglesea and Man in the west.

Q. Is England a rich country?

A. It is, (on account of its extensive trade to foreign parts, and the indefatigable industry of its inhabitants, who have brought almost all the manufactures of other countries to the greatest perfection) one of the richest kingdoms in the known world.

L E S S O N V.

Of SCOTLAND and IRELAND.

Q. WHERE is Scotland situated?

A. Scotland is situated directly north of England, and is entirely surrounded by the sea on the three other sides.

Q. Of what nature is the climate?

A. The air is remarkably cold, especially in the northern provinces, which are covered with forests and mountains; but the southern parts are fruitful, and the coasts abound in fish.

Q. What is its produce?

A. Iron, coals, and salted fish.

Q. To whom did Scotland formerly belong?

A. It belonged to the house of Stuart, which had reigned there for centuries before the union of the two crowns, by the accession of James VI. as we have already remarked.

Q. How was it then governed?

A. It had its parliaments and peculiar laws; but since the union of the two kingdoms, they have but one parliament, to which Scotland sends its peers and representatives.

Q. What is its present government?

A. It is now governed by a viceroy, or commissary, sent by the King of England, for the administration of ordinary affairs.

Q. What

Q. What is the predominant religion?

A. The Presbyterian; nevertheless there are some cities which still retain the titles of archbishopricks and bishopricks.

Q. Have they any rivers?

A. The chief rivers are the Tweed, the Clyde and the Tay; which last divides Scotland into northern and southern divisions; each of them comprehend several counties.

Q. What is the name of its capital?

A. Edinburgh, in the southern division; it is a large populous city, and the residence of the Lord High Commissioner.

Q. What other cities are there in the southern part?

A. Glasgow, and St. Andrew's, two ancient archbishopricks; the former is situated in the most fruitful part of the kingdom.

Q. What cities are in the north?

A. Aberdeen is the principal; it is a sea-port, and a trading city.

Q. Are there any islands near Scotland?

A. It is nearly surrounded by islands, divided into three classes, the Western, the Orknies, and the Islands of Shetland on the north.

Q. In what part of the globe is IRELAND?

A. It is an island situated west of England, from which it is only divided by St. George's Channel.

Q. What is its produce?

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A. It

A. It produces the same things as England ; but neither its trade nor population are so great ; and there are but few manufactories. — As they abound in cattle, hides and tallow, butter and salt beef, are the principal things they export.

Q. To whom did Ireland formerly belong ?

A. Ireland was formerly an independent state, and had its own kings ; but by a bull being granted by the Pope, Adrian IV. to Henry II. King of England, he took possession of that island in the year 1185.

Q. What title did his successors take ?

A. The kings of England at first were satisfied with the name of Lords of Ireland ; Henry VIII. was the first who took the title of King.

Q. How is Ireland governed ?

A. It is governed by its own parliament, and a Viceroy or Lord Lieutenant, appointed by the King of England ; but of late Ireland is much less dependent on the laws and parliament of England than it was formerly.

Q. Have they any rivers ?

A. The principal river in Ireland is the Shannon, which runs from north to south.

Q. What religion do they profess ?

A. The established religion is the same as in England ; but there are still a great number of Roman Catholics.

Q. How is Ireland divided ?

A. It

A. It is divided into four principal counties, viz. Leinster, east; Connaught, west; Ulster, north; and Munster, south.

Q. Which is the capital of Ireland?

A. Dublin, in the county of Leinster, is the capital; it is a large, well-built city, the residence of the Lord Lieutenant, and an archbishoprick.

Q. What cities are found in the county of Connaught?

A. Galway is the principal city; it is rich, populous, and a sea-port.

Q. What cities in Ulster?

A. The archbishoprick of Armagh; and Londonderry, a fortified place.

Q. What cities do you meet with in Munster?

A. The principal cities are Limerick, on the Shannon; and Corke, which is a sea-port, and a city of great trade.

LESSON VI.

Of DENMARK.

Q. WHAT constitutes the kingdom of Denmark?

A. The states of Denmark proper, Norway, and the Island of Iceland.

Q. How do you divide Denmark proper ?

A. It is divided into terra firma, which is also called Jutland, and into several islands.

Q. Where is Jutland situated ?

A. It is situated in the north of Germany, and extends from south to north in the form of a peninsula, having the Baltic and the islands of Denmark on the east.

Q. Of what nature is the country ?

A. The air is cold, and the soil fruitful: the country abounds in hills and lakes; it has plenty of game and fish, and also some few mines.

Q. What do they export ?

A. Oxen and horses, of which great numbers are sent to Germany and Holland. Of late some manufactures have been established there.

Q. Whence came the name of Jutland ?

A. It takes its name from the Jutes, a people who formerly inhabited that country.

Q. From whence derives the name of Denmark ?

A. That name comes from a king named Dan, who reigned before the birth of Christ.

Q. At what period does the history of that country begin ?

A. Their history cannot be properly ascertained before their conversion to the Christian religion; it is therefore only recorded since that period.

Q. How many families have reigned since that time ?

A. Two

A. Two only have reigned successively, viz. that of the ancient kings of the Danes, and the family of Oldenbourg, who now occupy the throne.

Q. Who are the most remarkable of the first family?

A. The most renowned of the ancient family, were Harold, Canute the Great, and Queen Margaret.

Q. What do you remark of Harold?

A. He was the first Christian King of Denmark; and in the year 948 he founded several bishopricks in his dominions.

Q. Was Canute remarkable for any achievement?

A. Yes; he conquered England and Norway in 1017; but his successors did not keep his conquests.

Q. Who was Margaret?

A. Margaret was Queen of Denmark, and by her courage and resolution deservedly gained the appellation of the Northern Semiramis.

Q. For what was she remarkable?

A. As she was in possession of Sweden, Denmark and Norway, she caused an act to be drawn up at Calmar, in the year 1397, which was for ever to unite the three kingdoms; but the Swedes soon after elected a king of their own.

Q. What is the origin of the house of Oldenbourg?

A. The origin of that family comes from Germany ; and it derives its name from a county of Westphalia.

Q. How long has it reigned ?

A. It has reigned in Denmark ever since the year 1448 ; and has given, without interruption, thirteen sovereigns to that kingdom.

Q. What kings are the most remarkable in that family ?

A. Christierne II. who, on account of his cruelty, was surnamed the Nero of the North ; Frederick I. who in 1627 introduced the Lutheran religion in his dominions ; and Frederick III. under whose reign the government was changed, in 1660.

Q. Who is the reigning king ?

A. Christian VII. who succeeded his father, Frederick V. in 1766.

Q. How is Denmark governed ?

A. Denmark is a monarchy ; formerly the king was elective, and his power greatly restrained ; but the states have made the crown hereditary, and the king an absolute monarch.

Q. What is the established religion ?

A. The Lutheran is the reigning religion in Denmark ; nevertheless, subordination among the clergy is preserved, and the king names superintendants, who act as bishops.

Q. What rivers are there in Denmark ?

A. There are no considerable rivers ; we shall therefore refrain making mention of them.

Q. Has

Q. Has the king any particular tribute paid to him?

A. Yes; great part of his revenue proceeds from a tribute paid by all ships that pass the strait of the Baltic, called the Sound.

Q. Where is that strait situated?

A. It is situated between Denmark and Sweden; it joins the Ocean to the Baltic, and it is the only passage for ships that sail from one of those seas to the other.

LESSON VII.

DENMARK *continued.*

Q. WHAT constitutes the terra firma of Denmark?

A. It consists of Jutland proper, situate on the north; and the Dutchy of Sleswick, on the south.

Q. How is Jutland divided?

A. Jutland proper, is divided into four bishopricks; Alboung, in the north; Arhus, in the east; Wyburg, in the west; and Rypen, in the south: each of them bears the name of its capital.

Q. Which is the principal city?

C 4

A. The

A. The most considerable city is Rypen, a sea-port, where the Dutch carry on a great trade.

Q. To whom does the dutchy of Sleswick belong?

A. The dutchy of Sleswick was formerly divided between the King of Denmark, and the Duke of Holstein; but since the treaty made with Sweden in 1720, it belongs entirely to the former.

Q. Which is the capital?

A. The capital is Sleswick, a trading city; the castle of Gottorp, which was the residence of the ancient dukes; and Frederickstadt, which is a fortified town, are also found in this dutchy.

Q. Was not something extraordinary projected there?

A. Yes; the King of Denmark undertook to dig a canal through this dutchy, in order to join the German Sea to the Baltic, and consequently avoid the passage of the Sound.

Q. Which are the Danish islands?

A. The two largest islands of Denmark, are Zealand and Fionia; there are three lesser, called Laland, Langeland and Faloter.

Q. Which is the capital of Denmark?

A. Copenhagen, in the island of Zealand; it is a bishoprick, a sea-port, a fine trading city, and the residence of the sovereign.

Q. What is to be seen in Zealand?

A. The city of Roschild, which is the place where their sovereigns are interred; and Cronenbourg,

bourg, a fortress built on the straits of the Sound, where the tribute is paid by the ships that enter the Baltic.

Q. Which is the capital of Fionia?

A. The bishoprick of Odenfée, a populous and trading city.

Q. What is the situation of NORWAY?

A. Norway is the most northern country of Europe, it extends along the frozen ocean; has Sweden to the east, and Denmark on the south.

Q. What is the produce of the country?

Q. This kingdom is ill peopled, and produces little, except pitch and fir-trees, which they export for making masts: they have a whale and cod fishery; of the latter they make stock-fish.

Q. Whose property is Norway?

A. For a long time it was governed by its own kings, but was united to Denmark by the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Valdemar III. with Haquin, King of Norway, in the year 1350.

Q. What happened after that?

A. The Norwegians revolted against the house of Oldenbourg; but after a bloody battle, which they lost, they were obliged to submit, and since that, Norway has been a province of Denmark.

Q. How is Norway governed?

A. It is governed by a viceroy sent by the King of Denmark.

Q. Have they any rivers?

A. Their

A. Their most remarkable river is the Glommo, on the south: there are several lakes; and towards the north, and near the coast, they have a whirlpool called Maelstrom, which has a most extraordinary current.

Q. What is their religion?

A. They profess the same religion as Denmark, the Lutheran.

Q. Which is the capital of Norway?

A. The capital is Christiania, formerly Oslo; it is the residence of the Viceroy.

Q. What other cities have they?

A. They have Drontheim in the north; it is an archbishoprick: they have Berghen in the west; it is a sea-port where they carry on all their trade; and Frederickshall, a fortified town,

Q. What is the situation of ICELAND?

A. Iceland is situated on the west-north-west of Norway.

Q. How is their climate?

A. The air is intensely cold, and the soil of little produce; they have some pasture, and they export sulphur, hides and salt-fish.

Q. How are the natives?

A. They are short and stout,—they live upon wild deer and fish, which is brought them on the ice; their religion is the Lutheran.

Q. Is there any thing remarkable on the island?

A. Nothing, except Mount Hecla, a volcano, or burning mountain, which emits fire and smoke.

Q. Are

Q. Are there any cities on the island?

A. No; they have only a few borough-towns, the chief of which are Høla and Skalhøt; the latter is the residence of the Danish governor.

L E S S O N VIII,

Of SWEDEN.

Q. WHAT is the situation of Sweden?

A. Sweden is situated in the Baltic, which is its boundary on the south: it has Russia on the east, and Norway west and north.

Q. Of what nature is the climate?

A. The air is cold and unwholesome, but the soil tolerable fruitful;—they breed a great quantity of cattle;—they have but two seasons, a winter which lasts nine months, and a summer of three.

Q. What is the produce of the country?

A. They have mines of copper, which are held in great estimation; they have also iron mines, and furnish other nations with masts and furs.

Q. How was Sweden governed formerly?

A. It was formerly an elective kingdom, but was rendered hereditary in favour of Gustavus Vasa,

Vasa, who delivered Sweden from the tyranny of Christierne II. king of Denmark, in the year 1523. Gustavus abolished the Roman Catholic religion in his kingdom, and introduced the Lutheran reformation.

Q. Who was his successor?

A. His eldest son, named Eric; but having, through his cruelty, rendered himself odious to his subjects, he was dethroned by his younger brother, John III.

Q. What happened after?

A. Sigismund, son of John III. having been elected king of Poland, endeavoured to abolish the Protestant religion, and re-establish Popery in his dominions of Sweden; but was deposed by his uncle, Charles, in 1604, who reigned by the name of Charles IX.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Gustavus Adolphus succeeded him in the year 1612; he was famous for his courage and virtue; he sustained war against all his neighbours, and considerably extended his dominions; in 1623, he took up arms in defence of the Protestant princes of Germany, gained several battles over the generals of the Emperor, and was killed in an engagement at Lutzen, in which his troops were victorious.

Q. Had that prince any children?

A. He had but one daughter, named Christiana, who succeeded him,—but being passionately fond
of

of the sciences, she abdicated the crown in 1654, turned Roman Catholic, and retired to Rome, where she died.

Q. Who was her successor ?

A. Charles Gustavus, her cousin, of the house of Palatine, and Duke of Deux Ponts ; he reigned by the name of Charles X. After him his son, Charles XI. ascended the throne, and invaded the whole authority, of which, before that time, the states partook with him.

Q. Who reigned after him ?

A. He was succeeded, in the year 1697, by his son, Charles XII. surnamed the Alexander of the north, and well known for the many wars he sustained against his neighbours.

Q. Relate some particulars of his reign.

A. He besieged Copenhagen, and forced the king of Denmark to conclude a peace ; after that, with 7000 men, he beat 100,000 Muscovites who besieged Narva. In short, he attacked Augustus, king of Poland, and compelled the Poles to elect another king ; he afterwards attacked the Czar Peter in his own dominions,—and in 1709 lost the battle of Pultowa—retreated into Turkey—returned to Pomerania—mustered the remains of his troops,—and, in 1718, was killed at the siege of Frederickshall, in Norway.

Q. What happened after his death ?

A. Ulrica Eleanor, his sister, was proclaimed Queen of Sweden, but resigned the crown to Frederick

Frederick V. her husband, then Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

Q. Did the states consent to that?

A. Yes; the states, who had then recovered their former rights, consented to this resignation, on condition that Frederick should renounce the hereditary right of succession. He dying without issue, the states, in 1743, named Adolphus Frederick, of the house of Holstein, for his successor.

Q. How is Sweden governed?

A. It is a monarchy; but for a long time the king's authority had experienced great restrictions from the states, which are composed of deputies from the nobility, the clergy, the burghesses, and the peasants.

Q. Who reigns at present?

A. Adolphus Frederick dying in 1771, Gustavus, his eldest son, succeeded him, and now reigns with great glory.

Q. What changes have taken place since the commencement of his reign?

A. The states having, by an abuse of power, infringed on that of the king, that prince has re-assumed all his rights, and the form of government is now become purely monarchical, as it was under Gustavus Vasa.

Q. What is their religion?

A. The established religion is the Protestant Lutheran, on the same footing as in Denmark.

Q. Are

Q. Are there any rivers in Sweden?

A. None of any remark,—but a great number of lakes are found all over the country.

LESSON IX.

SWEDEN *continued.*

Q. How is Sweden divided?

A. The gulf of Bothnia, which is a part of the Baltic, separates Sweden into two divisions, the one west and the other east.

Q. What provinces are comprised in the western division?

A. It comprehends three provinces, viz. Sweden proper, in the middle,—Gothia, in the south,—and Lapland, in the north.

Q. How many did the eastern contain?

A. It comprehended three also; Finland, north of the Baltic; Ingria and Livonia, south of the same sea.

Q. To whom do these three provinces belong?

A. At present Sweden possesses but one part of Finland; the remainder of these three provinces belongs to Russia: we will speak of them in the ensuing lesson.

Q. Which

Q. Which is the capital of Sweden?

A. Stockholm, situated in Sweden proper; it is a sea-port, and the ordinary residence of the king; it is a large, populous city, built upon wooden piles.

Q. What other cities are met with in that province?

A. Upsal, an archbishoprick; Coperberg, famous for its mines of copper; and Tornea, at the extremity of the gulf of Bothnia, in the Nord-land.

Q. What is to be observed concerning Tornea?

A. It was there that the astronomers sent by the king of France, in 1736, made their observations, in order to ascertain the exact form of the earth.

Q. How is Gothia divided?

A. Into three parts; the eastern, the western, and the southern.

Q. Which are the principal cities?

A. Calmar, in the east,—it is a sea-port and fortified place; Gothenbourg, a bishoprick, in the west; and in the south, Lunden, a bishoprick,—Christianstadt, a trading city,—and Carlscron, where are their arsenals and magazines of naval stores.

Q. How is Lapland in general divided?

A. Into as many parts as there are sovereigns who have pretensions on that country,—and those are three.

Q. Which are they?

A. Swedish Lapland, on the south; Russian Lapland, in the east; and Norwegian Lapland, in the north.

Q. What is to be observed of Lapland?

A. That the air is intensely cold, and the soil almost barren; the natives are of a very low stature, and live chiefly on game and fish, of which the country abounds.

Q. What religion do they profess?

A. Those subject to Sweden and Denmark, profess the Lutheran religion; those belonging to Russia are of the Greek church,—and there are yet some idolaters.

Q. Have they any extraordinary animal?

A. Yes; they have a familiar domestic animal, called the rein-deer, which is of great service to the natives; they make use of them in their travels,—they eat their flesh,—and clothe themselves with their hides.

Q. Are there any cities in Lapland?

A. No; in Norwegian Lapland they have the castle of Wardhuys, where a tribute is paid by all ships bound to the White Sea.

Q. Which is the capital of Finland?

A. The capital of Swedish Finland is Abo, a sea-port in the south; they have also Nyfadt, where treaties of peace were concluded between the Swedes and Russians in 1721 and 1743; and they possess also Helsingfort, which is a sea-port.

D

Q. What

Q. What islands belong to Sweden?

A. They have the islands of Gothland and Oeland, which lay near the coasts of Gothia; the capital of the first is Wisby, formerly a flourishing city, but not considerable at present.

LESSON X.

R U S S I A.

Q. What is Russia?

A. Russia, formerly called Muscovy, is a vast empire, which extends both into Europe and Asia: it is for that reason divided into European and Asiatic Russia.

Q. What are the boundaries of European Russia?

A. It is bounded on the north by the Frozen Ocean,—on the east by Asiatic Russia,—by Tartary on the south,—and by Poland and Sweden on the west.

Q. What is the nature of the country?

A. The northern part is extremely cold, covered by lakes and forests; but the southern part is fruitful and of great produce.

Q. What

Q. What do other nations import from Russia?

A. They import precious furs,—such as ermine and sable,—hides, flax, and masts for ships.

Q. What is to be remarked in the history of Russia?

A. As till the beginning of the present century the Russians were an ignorant people, we shall make no remarks on their history before that period.

Q. Who was then the reigning prince?

A. The Czar Peter, who, by his indefatigable exertions, introduced arts and sciences in his dominions, and justly acquired the name of Great.

Q. What were his exploits?

A. He travelled into most parts of Europe for his instruction; he drew a great number of enlightened foreigners into Russia,—and trained his subjects to military sciences, commerce and navigation.

Q. With whom did he wage war?

A. He sustained a long war against Charles XII. king of Sweden; but after losing several battles, he at last totally defeated the Swedish army at Pultowa; and, in 1721, concluded with Sweden a very advantageous peace for Russia.

Q. Who reigned after him?

A. After his demise the throne of Russia was alternately occupied by Catherine, his relict,—by Peter II. his grandson,—and by the Princess Anne, his niece, with her son, John III.

Q. Who succeeded to this last?

A. The empire devolved, in 1762, to Elizabeth, daughter to Peter the Great; she bequeathed the crown to her nephew, the Duke of Holstein, who died after having reigned a short time by the name of Peter III.

Q. Who occupies the throne at this day?

A. Catherine II. widow of Peter III. a princess endowed with very eminent qualities; she has a son, who, as heir to the empire, has taken the name of Prince of all the Russias.

Q. Has there occurred any remarkable event since her reign?

A. Having declared war against the Turks, she has gained several victories, and obtained many advantages for her subjects, such as the liberty of commerce, and having different establishments in the Black Sea.

Q. What is the form of government in Russia?

A. The government is entirely monarchical, and even despotic; the crown is hereditary in the female line in default of male issue.

Q. What is the sovereign's title?

A. Formerly the sovereign had no other title than that of Grand Duke of Muscovy, but at present he is called Czar or Emperor of all the Russias.

Q. Is he very powerful?

A. Yes; and as he is indebted to none for power, he may at his own option choose his successor, without regard to age or sex.

Q. What

Q. What is the religion of the Russians ?

A. The established religion is that of the Greek Christians, who heretofore acknowledged a chief in the person of the Patriarch of Moscow ; but the Czar Peter abolished that dignity, and united it in the person of the sovereign.

Q. What rivers are there in Russia ?

A. There are four very capital rivers, viz. the Wolga, which runs south, and discharges itself into the Caspian Sea ; the Dwina, which falls into the White Sea, which is a gulf of the Frozen Ocean ; the Don and the Nieper, which discharge themselves south into the Black Sea.

Q. Have they any lakes ?

A. They have several ; but the two principal are those of Ladoga and Onega, which are the two largest in Europe.

Q. How is European Russia divided ?

A. Into three distinct parts, the northern and southern, which are separated by the river Wolga ; and the conquests made on the Swedes on the west.

Q. Which was the ancient capital of Russia ?

A. The ancient capital of the whole empire was Moscow, on the river Moskva, in the southern division ; it is a very large city, but ill built.

Q. Is there any thing remarkable in that city ?

A. The most remarkable things are, the imperial palace, the patriarchal church, and a dispensary

penfary founded by Peter the Great, which is esteemed the fineft in Europe.

Q. Which is the modern capital ?

A. St. Petersburg, in Ingria, at the bottom of the gulf of Finland, and on the river Neva, the refidence of the fovereign.

Q. What is to be obferved of that city ?

A. It is a large, populous and trading city ; it has a citadel and an academy ; it takes its name from Peter the Great, who laid the foundation of it in the year 1703 ; it is built on piles.

Q. What other cities do you find in the northern divifion ?

A. We find the city of Novogorod, on the lake Ilmen, the feat of the metropolitan ; and Archangel, a fea-port at the mouth of the river Dwina, where they carry on a confiderable trade in furs.

Q. What cities in the fouthern divifion ?

A. We find Smolensko and Belgorod, both fortified cities, on the Nieper : we alfo remark Azoph, at the mouth of the river Don, near the Black Sea ; it was formerly a very confiderable city, but by the peace of Belgrade, in 1739, it was ftipulated that the fortifications fhould be demolifhed, and the city to remain fubject to Ruffia.

Q. What country is fituate in the fouth of Ruffia ?

A. In the fouth of that empire we find Ukraine, one of the moft fruitful countries in Europe ; the
inha-

inhabitants are called Cossacks, and are at this day almost all subject to Russia.

Q. Which are the principal cities of Ukraine?

A. We have Kiow, an archbishoprick and fortified city, on the Nieper; and Pultowa, become famous by the defeat of Charles XII. in 1709.

Q. What is to be met with near Ukraine?

A. We find New Servia, a province situated between the Bog and the Niester, peopled within these few years by a colony of strangers.

Q. What provinces have been conquered from the Swedes?

A. Livonia, Ingria and Carelia, which are part of Eastern Finland; they were ceded to Russia by the treaty of Nyftadt, in 1721.

Q. What do you remark of Livonia?

A. That it is a very fruitful, populous country; they trade considerably in grain and flax; it formerly belonged to the Teutonic Knights.

Q. What cities does it contain?

A. Riga, the capital; it is a sea-port, and a large trading city; we also find Revel, a sea-port, and Narva, a fortified place in the east.

Q. Which is the capital of Ingria?

A. The capital is Oreska or Sleutelbourg, a fortified city, situated on an island at the entrance of Lake Ladoga.

Q. Which is the capital of Carelia?

A. Wibourg, on the Gulf of Finland ; it is a trading city.

Q. What islands are on the coast ?

A. The islands belonging to Livonia, are Oesel and Dagho.

LESSON XI.

Of POLAND.

Q. WHAT is the situation of Poland ?

A. The states of Poland are bounded on the north by the Baltic Sea,—on the east by Russia,—by Hungary on the south,—and by Germany on the west.

Q. What countries do they contain ?

A. They contain two countries, who obey the same sovereign, viz. the kingdom of Poland, and the dutchy of Lithuania.

Q. Of what nature is the country ?

A. The air is temperate ; it is a flat country, contains very extensive plains, is very productive in corn, and abounds in rich pasture.

Q. What does Poland export ?

A. It

A. It exports wheat, wool, salt, honey, wax and flax.

Q. What were their former sovereigns ?

A. They formerly bore the title of duke, but they afterwards took the name of king.

Q. How may their sovereigns be distinguished ?

A. They are stated under four classes ; first, the dukes of Poland ; second, the Piaſtes, deſcendants of a peaſant ; third, the Jagellon Lithuanians ; fourth, that of the kings, taken from different families.

Q. Which are the moſt remarkable kings of the laſt claſs ?

A. They are Henry de Valois, John Sobieſki, Auguſtus II. Staniflaus, and Auguſtus III.

Q. What is to be remarked of Henry de Valois ?

A. He was brother to Charles IX. king of France, and was elected king of Poland in 1573 ; but abdicated the crown to ſucceed his brother, and reigned in France by the name of Henry III.

Q. Who was John Sobieſki ?

A. He was a Poliſh nobleman, and was elected king in 1675, becauſe of his ſuperior valour ; he reſcued Vienna, in Auſtria, which the Turks beſieged in 1683.

Q. Who was Auguſtus II. ?

A. Auguſtus II. was elector of Saxony ; he was crowned in 1697, notwithſtanding the vigorous oppo-

opposition of the Prince of Conti's party, who was his competitor.

Q. With whom was he at war?

A. With Charles XII. of Sweden, who in 1704 forced him to retreat to Saxony, and caused Stanislaus Leczinski, a Polish nobleman, to be elected in his place; but Charles XII. having been defeated at Pultowa, Stanislaus was forced to retire, and Augustus resumed the crown, which he held till his death.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Augustus III. his son, supported by Russia, was elected king in 1733, in spite of all the endeavours of Stanislaus and his son-in-law, the king of France.

Q. What became of Stanislaus?

A. He retained the title of king of Poland, and was duke of Lorrain, as we will show hereafter.

Q. Who is the reigning prince?

A. Augustus being dead, the Poles elected Count Poniatowski, a nobleman of their nation, in 1764; he reigns to this day by the name of Stanislaus II.

Q. What events have occurred under his reign?

A. There have been many fomentations, which have occasioned an extraordinary revolution in the kingdom, which has been dismembered of several provinces.

Q. Who claimed those provinces?

A. The

A. The Emperor of Germany, the Empress of Russia, and the King of Prussia, laid claim to them, as being formerly a part of their respective dominions; and they have been ceded since by treaties.

Q. How is Poland governed?

A. It is the only elective kingdom in Europe; it is nevertheless monarchical; but the authority of the king is greatly restrained by that of the diet and senate; for which reason it is sometimes called a republick.

Q. What is the diet?

A. It is an assembly of the senators, and a deputation from all the nobles of the kingdom.

Q. What power has the diet?

A. The king can transact no important affairs without their consent; they have the right of electing their king and administering to him the oath, that he will observe the fundamental laws of the kingdom.

Q. Where does the diet assemble?

A. They generally assemble at Warsaw, or at Grodno: but when their object is to elect a king, they assemble in a plain near Warsaw, and all the deputies are on horseback.

Q. What further remarks on the diet?

A. They usually meet every two years; they cannot remain assembled more than six weeks, and the opposition of one single deputy is sufficient to hinder them from coming to any resolution.

Q. How

Q. How are the peasants treated ?

A. The Polish nobility assume an absolute power over them, and their condition is little better than slavery.

Q. What is the religion in Poland ?

A. They are Roman Catholics; but the Greek Church, Protestants and Jews are tolerated.

Q. Which are the principal rivers in Poland ?

A. There are five considerable rivers; in the south they have the Neiper, the Bog and the Niester, which discharge themselves into the Black Sea; in the north, the Vistula and the Niemen, which fall into the Baltic.

L E S S O N XII.

POLAND continued.

Q. How is Poland divided ?

A. Into four large provinces; Upper Poland, Lower Poland, Little Russia on the south, and Prussia in the north: they altogether contain thirty-seven palatinates.

Q. Which is the capital ?

A. Cracow is looked upon to be the capital of the whole kingdom; it is situated on the Vistula,
in

in Upper Poland; it has a cathedral, and it is there that the kings are crowned.

Q. What other cities are there in Upper Poland?

A. There are in the same province Lublin, and Sendomir a trading city; and Wiclitzka, a little city, famous for its salt mines.

Q. What cities in Lower Poland?

A. Warsaw on the Vistula; a large, well built city, the ordinary residence of the king; Gnesna, an archbishoprick, whose archbishop is primate of the whole kingdom, and viceroy in the interregnum; there is also the bishoprick of Posen.

Q. What cities in Little Russia?

A. There is an archbishoprick named Leopold, which is the capital; and Kamienieck, in the south, the strongest place in the kingdom.

Q. How is Prussia divided?

A. Prussia is divided into two parts; first, Polish Prussia, in the west; and German Prussia, or the kingdom of Prussia, in the east; of this we shall treat separately hereafter.

Q. Which is the capital of Polish Prussia?

A. Dantzick, a sea-port at the entrance of the Vistula; it is a trading city, and well fortified.

Q. How is that city governed?

A. Its government is that of a republic, under the protection of Poland, to whom it pays a tribute; the king exercises certain prerogatives, and the inhabitants are mostly Lutherans.

Q. What

Q. What is met with near this city ?

A. We find the rich Abbey of Oliva, where a treaty of peace was concluded in the year 1660.

Q. What others are there ?

A. We also find in that province Elbing, a trading city; Marienbourg, a fortified town on the Vistula; and two others, Thorn and Culm.

Q. What is the grand dutchy of Lithuania ?

A. That dutchy is situate east of Poland, the country is covered with forests and fens; from thence it comes that it is neither fertile nor populous.

Q. Had Lithuania its particular sovereigns ?

A. The family of the Jagellons were formerly sovereigns there: but one of that family having married Hedvige, a Polish princess, he was elected king of Poland, and embraced the Christian religion in the year 1386.

Q. What occurred after that ?

A. In the year 1401, the two states formed a perpetual union, but on condition that Lithuania should be looked upon as an allied and independent province of Poland, on the same footing as Poland, and acknowledging the same sovereign.

Q. How is Lithuania divided ?

A. Into three parts; Lithuania proper, in the west; Russian Lithuania, in the east; and Samogitia, in the north.

Q. Which is the capital of Lithuania ?

A. The capital of all the country is Wilna, in Lithuania proper, a large, but ill-built city; there is also Grodno, where the diet assemble once in six years; and Rasiem, capital of Samogitia.

Q. Which are the provinces claimed and ceded to the three powers already mentioned?

A. The emperor of Germany gained part of Upper Poland and Little Russia; the empress. of Russia the greater part of Lithuania; and the king of Prussia Ducal Prussia, with a part of the neighbouring palatinates.

Q. What is found towards the north?

A. In the north of Lithuania we find Courland, situated on the Baltic: it has its particular sovereign; but it is a feudal tenure dependent on Poland.

Q. To whom did this dutchy belong?

A. It appertained to the house of Ketler, the last of which family died in 1737.

Q. What ensued?

A. The Czarina Anne caused Count de Biron to be elected duke of Courland; and after his disgrace, a prince of the house of Brunswick succeeded him; but Poland would not ratify his election.

Q. To whom did this dutchy devolve?

A. After having been governed many years by the states of the country, it fell to the lot of Charles, prince of Saxony, and son of Augustus III. but he did not enjoy it long.

Q. Who

Q. Who is the present duke?

A. The Count de Biron having been recalled from his exile, recovered the dutchy in 1763, with the consent of Poland, and his son is now in possession of it.

Q. What is their religion?

A. The greater part of the inhabitants profess Lutheranism.

Q. How do they divide this dutchy?

A. It is divided into Courland proper and Semigallia.

Q. Which is the capital of Courland?

A. Mittau, in the Semigallia, the ordinary residence of the dukes; there is also Goldingen, in Courland proper.

LESSON XIII.

Of the KINGDOM of PRUSSIA.

Q. How is the kingdom of Prussia situated?

A. The kingdom of Prussia is bounded on the north by the Baltic Sea,—on the east by Lithuania,—by Poland on the south,—and on the west by Polish Prussia.

Q. Of

Q. Of what nature is the country ?

A. It is a temperate climate; the soil is fertile; especially in good pasture; on which they feed a great quantity of cattle; they have lakes and rivers, which abound in fish.

Q. What do they chiefly export ?

A. Their commerce is chiefly corn, wool, honey and wax; on their coast they find a great quantity of yellow amber.

Q. To whom did it formerly belong ?

A. The Teutonic Knights invaded Prussia in the thirteenth century, and established there the Christian religion; but in the fifteenth, part of it submitted to Poland.

Q. What happened after ?

A. In 1525, Albert of Brandenburg, Grand Master of the Order, embraced the Reformation of Luther, with several of his knights, and was so successful as to make Prussia a secular principality.

Q. On what conditions was it granted him ?

A. He took the title of duke, on condition of his paying homage to Poland for that part of Prussia in his possession; and which, on that account, is called Ducal Prussia.

Q. To whom did this dutchy devolve after him ?

A. It devolved, in 1675, to the electors of Brandenburg; and Frederick William, surnamed the Great, was acknowledged by the treaty of Velau, sovereign of Prussia, and independent of Poland.

E

Q. What

Q. What changes have happened since ?

A. In the year 1701, Frederick, his son, with the consent of the emperor, erected the dutchy into a kingdom, and placed the crown on his own head. At the peace of Utrecht in 1713, he was acknowledged as king by the contracting powers, but did not live to sign the treaty.

Q. Who succeeded him ?

A. His son, Frederick William; and he was himself succeeded by his son, Charles Frederick II. who was crowned May 20, 1740.

Q. What do you remark of that prince ?

A. That after having sustained a long and bloody war against several confederate powers, he preserved his dominions entire, and obtained a very advantageous peace in 1763.

Q. Is he still living ?

A. No; he died in the year 1786; and his nephew, Frederick William, is now the reigning king.

Q. How is Prussia governed ?

A. Prussia is a monarchy, and the sovereign absolute; there are several councils for the administration of affairs.

Q. What religion do they profess ?

A. The greatest part profess the Lutheran religion; but there are a great number of free-thinkers.

Q. What rivers have they in Prussia ?

A. The

A. The principal rivers are, the Vistula, the Pregel, and the Memel; all of which fall into the Baltic, in the north.

Q. What lakes are there?

A. Two very considerable, called the Curisch-haf and the Frisch-haf:—the first is separated from the Baltic but by a neck of land.

Q. How is Prussia divided?

A. The whole kingdom is divided into eight circles or provinces, having each their particular council; the chief of those are Samland, Natangen, and Hockerland.

Q. Which is the capital of Prussia?

A. The capital of all the country is Koningberg, on the Pregel; it is an university, and a large trading city, and well fortified,—with a citadel, the residence of a governor sent by the king.

Q. What other cities are there?

A. The other large cities are, Pilau, a fortified town; Memel, a sea-port in the east,—and Velau, where a treaty of peace was signed with Poland, in 1658.

L E S S O N XIV.

Of HUNGARY.

Q. WHAT countries do we unite in this article ?

A. We shall unite the kingdom of Bohemia, that of Hungary, and the principality of Transylvania;—all countries which obey the same master, and which are neighbouring to each other.

Ist. Of BOHEMIA.

Q. What is the situation of Bohemia ?

A. Bohemia is bounded by Germany north and west,—by Poland in the east,—and by Austria and Hungary on the south.

Q. What is the nature of the country ?

A. The air is temperate and wholesome; the soil produces corn, pasture and saffron; the southern parts give them wine,—and the whole country abounds in cattle and game.

Q. What else is found in that kingdom ?

A. They have mineral waters, and mines of different metals.

Q. How was Bohemia governed formerly ?

A. It was formerly an elective kingdom, and was long governed by its own sovereigns, which were taken from divers families.

Q. To whom was it afterwards allotted ?

A. To

A. To the house of Austria, by the marriage of Ferdinand I. with Anna, sister and heiress of Lewis II. king of Bohemia, in 1526.

Q. To whom does it now belong?

A. At the peace of Westphalia, in 1648, Ferdinand and his family were confirmed in the hereditary right to the kingdom; and by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, it was acknowledged to belong to Maria-Theresa, Empress of Germany; the Empress dying in 1781, it devolved to her son, Joseph II.; and, at his demise, which happened February 20, 1790, Leopold II. his brother, the present emperor, succeeded him in all his hereditary rights, and was elected emperor the 30th of September of the same year.

Q. How is that kingdom governed?

A. Its government is monarchical; the states of the country are composed of the bishops, the princes, and the deputies of the cities: they assemble once every year.

Q. What religion do they profess in Bohemia?

A. The established religion is the Roman Catholic; there are still some Protestants, of which the number was very considerable formerly: they had lost the free exercise of their religion, but Joseph II. established a general toleration throughout the kingdom.

Q. What rivers have they?

E 3

A. The

A. The rivers peculiar to Bohemia are, the Moldau, which rises in the north, and falls into the Elbe; and the Morave, which runs south, and enters the Danube.

Q. What countries are comprehended in Bohemia?

A. It comprehends four provinces; Bohemia proper, in the west; Lusatia, in the north; Silesia, in the east; and Moravia, in the south.

Q. What part does the emperor possess?

A. He is in possession of Bohemia proper, Moravia, and part of Silesia.

Q. To whom does the remainder belong?

A. The king of Prussia having conquered Silesia in 1742, the greatest part was ceded to him by the treaty of Dresden, in 1745. Lusatia has been for a long time past in the possession of the elector of Saxony, as a fœdal tenure from Bohemia.

Q. Which is the capital of Bohemia proper?

A. Prague, on the Moldau; is the capital:—it is an archbishoprick, has an university, and is a large, well-built city; it was taken and retaken several times in the war of 1740: besides, there is Egra, a fortified town in the west; Carlsbad and Toplitz, well known for their mineral baths.

Q. Which is the capital of Lusatia?

A. The capital is Bautzen, or Budissen, a large and populous city; there is also a city called Gorlitz.

Q. Which is the capital of Silesia?

A. Breslau,

A. Breslau, on the Oder, a bishoprick and university; this city is considerable for its linen manufactory, and trade in that article: there is also Glatz, the capital of the county of that name, a fortified city,—besides Schweidnitz and Glogau.

Q. What other territories does the house of Austria possess in Silesia.

A. It has a part of Upper Silesia, the capital of which is Troppau.

Q. Which is the capital of Moravia?

A. The bishoprick of Olmutz, a fortified city; there is also the city of Brinn.

LESSON XV.

2d. Of HUNGARY.

Q. WHAT are the boundaries of Hungary?

A. Hungary is bounded on the north by Poland,—on the east and south by Turkey,—and on the west by Germany.

Q. Of what nature is that country?

A. The climate is very wholesome, except in the southern parts, where there are many bogs; the soil is fertile in every thing,—and its wines are more esteemed than any other in Europe.

Q. What is further remarked?

A. That Hungary is in general a populous country, and well stocked with cattle and game; it has mines of gold, silver and salt,—and it contains a great number of fortified places.

Q. How was Hungary governed?

A. It was formerly elective; it had its particular sovereigns, of whom several have been famous in history.

Q. To whom did the kingdom belong after that?

A. It devolved to the house of Austria, by the marriage of Frederick I. with Anna, sister to Lewis, of whom we have already spoken, who was at the same time king of Hungary and Bohemia, and who was killed at the battle of Mohacz, in 1526.

Q. Who disputed him the crown?

A. His competitor was the Vaivode, or sovereign of Transylvania, who called the Turks to his aid.

Q. What was the event?

A. An agreement was made between the Vaivode and Ferdinand, by which the former was to reign after the latter; but the Vaivode dying first, his widow, with a view of making sure of the crown for her son, put herself under the protection of the Turks.

Q. What ensued?

A. Hungary,

A. Hungary, for near two centuries, became the theatre of a most bloody war between the Austrians and the Turks, who had made themselves masters of the greatest part of the kingdom.

Q. Did the Turks keep their possessions in Hungary?

A. No; after having lost most of their conquests by the treaty of Carlowitz, in 1699, they were at last finally driven out of it by the Austrian army, commanded by Prince Eugene of Savoy, in the year 1716.

Q. How was that war brought to an issue?

A. By a treaty of peace concluded at Passarowitz, in 1718, by which the Turks renounced all pretensions to the kingdom of Hungary.

Q. Who does it belong to at present?

A. Hungary became hereditary in the house of Austria, by the declaration of the states in 1687,—and belongs at this day to the emperor Leopold II. as we said before: it was first confirmed to the Empress Maria-Theresa, by the Pragmatic Sanction, which is a disposition or law of the Emperor Charles VI. the last prince of that house; who, having no son, instituted his eldest daughter heiress of all his possessions, in 1740.

Q. Did any one oppose that inheritance?

A. Yes; it was opposed by the Elector of Bavaria, supported by France; but it was confirmed

firmed to her by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748.

Q. What religion do the Hungarians profess?

A. They profess the Roman Catholic religion; there are a great number of Protestants, who are less restrained in the exercise of their religion than they were formerly; we also find there many of the Greek church.

Q. How is Hungary governed?

A. It is a monarchy; the states have lost that authority which they formerly enjoyed, although they have retained some few privileges;—such as that of giving their consent to the imposition of taxes.

Q. What rivers have they in Hungary?

A. Their principal rivers are the Danube, the Save, the Drave, and the Teisse; the three last fall into the first, which runs from west to east, and discharges itself into the Black Sea.

LESSON XVI.

HUNGARY *continued.*

Q. How is Hungary divided?

A. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary, and Slavonia;—the upper in the west, the lower in the east, and Slavonia in the south.

Q. Which was the ancient capital?

A. Buda,

A. Buda, or Offen, on the Danube, in Lower Hungary, where their kings formerly resided.

Q. Which is the modern capital?

A. Presburg, in Upper Hungary, is looked upon as the capital; it is there where their kings are crowned, and where the states hold their assemblies.

Q. What cities are there in Upper Hungary?

A. We there find Temeswar, a fortified city; Comorre, where the grandees of the kingdom meet to hear trials; and Tokay, renowned for its excellent wines.

Q. Which are those of the Lower Hungary?

A. They have Gran, an archbishoprick; Raab, or Javarin, a bishoprick,—and Stuhl-Weissenbourg, where are the sepulchres of their ancient kings?

Q. Which is the capital of Slavonia?

A. Posega, a fortified place: we also find a fortress called Essek, which has a bridge over the Drave; and Carlowitz, where was concluded the treaty already spoken of.

3d. Of TRANSYLVANIA.

Q. Where is Transylvania situated?

A. It is situated on the east of Hungary; it has been so called, because it is separated from Hungary by forests, which surround it on all parts.

Q. What is the quality of the soil?

A. It

A. It produces corn and wine; they feed a great quantity of cattle; and in the mountains they have metals and minerals.

Q. How was it governed formerly?

A. This principality was formerly governed by its own fovereigns, which were elective, and bore the title of Vaivodes;—the last of those was Michael Abaffi II.

Q. What of him?

A. That prince, to screen himself from the vexations he experienced from the Turks, put himself under the protection of the house of Austria, and abandoned to the emperor all his titles on Transylvania.

Q. Who does it now belong to?

A. The Turks having, by the treaty of Carlowitz, relinquished all pretensions on that country, it fell to the Empress Queen of Hungary; and after, by descent, to the present reigning Emperor, who keeps a governor there.

Q. What are the people who inhabit Transylvania?

A. It is inhabited by different people; the Sicules, originally from Tartary,—Hungarians, Saxons and Germans.

Q. What religion do they profess?

A. They openly profess several religions,—such as the Roman Catholic, the Protestant and the Greek church.

Q. Which is the capital of Transylvania?

A. The

A. The capital of all the principality is Hermanstadt, a large city,—the residence of the Austrian governor; besides that, there is Weissenbourg and Clausenbourg, both fortified cities.

L E S S O N XVII.

Of GERMANY.

Q. How is Germany situated?

A. Germany, which gives the title of Emperor, is bounded on the north by the Baltic Sea and the Ocean; by Poland and Hungary in the east; by Italy and Switzerland on the south,—and by France and the Low Countries on the west.

Q. What is the quality of the country?

A. The air is wholesome and temperate, the soil in general produces every thing,—and even in some places excellent wine: the forests are full of deer and other game,—and the country is populous.

Q. Who conquered that country formerly?

A. The Romans conquered part of it under Augustus; but they regained their liberty a little before the division of the empire.

Q. What

Q. What happened after?

A. In the fifteenth century, a great number of them emigrated from Germany, and fell on the neighbouring countries,—invaded Italy, and drove Augustulus from his throne;—so that there was no emperor in the west for more than three hundred years.

Q. By whom was that dignity re-established?

A. By Charlemagne, king of France; who, after having conquered part of Germany, rendered the remainder tributary, abolished the sovereignty of the Lombards in Italy, and was crowned Emperor at Rome in the year 800.

Q. Over what countries did he reign?

A. He was in possession of France, Germany, most part of Italy, and some provinces of Spain; so that he reigned nearly over all the countries which had been subjected to the emperors of the west.

Q. What became of those states?

A. Those vast possessions were separated, and Germany then began to form a distinct and independent monarchy.

Q. Did his descendants preserve those conquests?

A. They preserved them till the reign of Lewis III.; after whose demise, in 912, the empire began to decline.

Q. What happened then?

A. Several

A. Several German lords, and the governors of the different provinces, undertook to make themselves independent of the emperor; from thence comes the great number of petty princes of Germany.

Q. What other change was there?

A. The empire, which had been hereditary, became elective, and successively passed to several princes of different houses, principally those of Saxony, Franconia and Swabia.

Q. With whom did they differ?

A. Several of the emperors were at variance with the popes, who were successful in weakening considerably the imperial authority in Italy.

Q. What occasioned these differences?

A. They rose on account of the sovereignty over the city of Rome, and the independence of its bishop with regard to the emperor: after many wars the popes obtained one and the other.

Q. Who were the most renowned of those emperors?

A. Those who gained most fame were Otho the Great, Henry IV. and Frederick I.

Q. Did Otho the Great do any thing remarkable?

A. He united Germany to Italy in 964; and from thence comes the title of Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

Q. What happened to Henry IV.

A. Henry IV. having differed with the Pope on account of the ecclesiastical investitures, the latter excommunicated and deposed the former in 1122.

Q. What do you observe of Frederick I.?

A. He waged war for several campaigns in Italy, in order to establish the authority of the emperors on a solid basis; but it became successively weaker under his successors, and was reduced to the pitch we see it at this day.

Q. What happened after?

A. After the extinction of the house of Swabia, there was a long interregnum, of which the princes of the empire took advantage to confirm their authority in their respective states, and establish their right of election of the emperors.

Q. To what family did the empire then devolve?

A. In these last centuries the house of Austria has been in possession of it, almost without interruption. It has given sixteen emperors successively.

Q. Who was the first emperor of that family?

A. The first emperor, and chief of that family, was Rodolphus, Count of Hapsbourg, which is the name of a castle in Switzerland; he was elected, in 1273, after the interregnum already spoken of.

Q. What other emperors are remarked?

A. We must remark Charles IV. who fixed the Golden Bull, and the right of electors, in

1356 ; and Sigismond, under whose reign the councils or general assembly of bishops were held at Constance and Basle, in the years 1414 and 1431.

Q. Who was the most powerful prince of the house of Austria?

A. Charles V. who possessed Spain, Hungary, the Low Countries, and part of Italy, shortly after the new continent had been discovered by the Spaniards.

Q. What is to be remarked of his reign?

A. His reign was a perpetual war; he aspired at making himself absolute in the empire, and to make Europe one single monarchy: he finished by abdicating all his kingdoms in 1555, a few years before his death; and then the house of Austria made two separate branches, that of Germany and that of Spain.

Q. Who was the head of the first?

A. Ferdinand I. brother to Charles V. who was elected emperor in 1556, and retained all the possessions of the house of Austria in Germany.

Q. Who was the head of the second?

A. The chief of the Spanish branch was Philip II. son of Charles V. who inherited Spain, the Low Countries, and Italian Austria.

Q. What do you observe of Ferdinand I.?

A. As we have said before, by his marriage he united Hungary and Bohemia to the house of Austria.

Q. With whom did Ferdinand II. make war?

F

A. He

A. He sustained a bloody war during thirty years against the German Protestants, who were aided by Sweden; it was terminated by the peace of Westphalia, under his son Ferdinand III. in 1648.

Q. What do you observe of Leopold and Joseph?

A. Leopold and his son Joseph, who reigned successively, were remarkable for their long wars against Lewis XIV. of France. It was under the reign of Leopold that the diet first assembled at Ratisbon.

Q. Are there now any remains of that family?

A. No; the family is extinct: the Emperor Charles VI. and brother to Joseph, who died in 1740, was the last of the house of Austria.

Q. Who succeeded to Charles VI.?

A. Charles VII. succeeded him in 1742; he was elector of Bavaria, but died after a short reign, and during the war for the succession of the house of Austria.

Q. Who reigned after that?

A. The empire devolved, in 1745, to Francis I. of Lorraine, Grand-Duke of Tuscany, who had married Maria-Theresa, queen of Hungary, heiress of the house of Austria; it was under his reign that the war for the succession of the house of Austria was ended by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, as said before.

Q. Who is the present emperor?

A. Francis I. died in 1765, and Maria-Theresa, in 1781; Joseph II. their son, who some years before

before had been elected king of the Romans, was elected emperor, and reigned till the year 1790; when his brother, Peter Leopold, then Grand-Duke of Tuscany, was elected emperor, and reigns with all the prerogatives of his predecessors. All the male issue of Ferdinand and Maria-Theresa take the title of Archdukes of Austria, and will form a second branch to that house.

LESSON XVIII.

GERMANY *continued.*

Q. How is Germany governed?

A. Germany is composed of several sovereignties and republicks, united under one chief, who bears the title of Emperor.

Q. In whom does the sovereign authority reside?

A. In the diet, which is the assembly of all the princes and deputies of the states and cities of the empire; but their decisions have not force of law without the concurrence of the emperor.

Q. Where does the diet assemble?

A. They formerly held their assemblies in various cities of Germany; but at present it is perpetually fixed at Ratisbon, in Bavaria: a commissary named by the emperor always presides.

Q. How is the diet composed?

F 2

A. Of

A. Of the three colleges. 1st, That of the electors. 2d. The princes and the counts of the empire, ecclesiastical and secular. 3d. That of the imperial cities.

Q. What religion is professed in Germany?

A. They profess three religions, the Roman Catholic, the Calvinist, and the Lutheran,—every one of which is the established religion in one or the other of the states of the empire.

Q. What rivers have they?

A. They have five great rivers, and two less considerable.

Q. Which are the largest?

A. The five great rivers are, the Danube, which crosses Germany from west to east; the Rhine, the Elbe, and the Weser, which fall into the ocean in the north; and the Oder, which has its discharge in the Baltic Sea.

Q. Which are the lesser?

A. The two lesser are the Maine and the Neckar, both of which fall into the Rhine.

Q. Are there any remarkable forests in Germany?

A. There are two, very remarkable for their vast extent,—the Black Forest in Swabia, and that of Hartz in Lower Saxony.

Q. How is Germany divided?

A. It was formerly composed of ten circles, or great provinces, each of which contained several sovereignties; but at present we must subtract

tract one, as being no longer a part of the states.

Q. Where are those circles situated?

A. There are four in the south, and five in the north.

Q. Which are the four in the south?

A. They are, those of Austria, Bavaria, Swabia, and Franconia.

Q. Which are the five in the north?

A. They are those of the Upper and Lower Rhine,—those of Upper and Lower Saxony, and that of Westphalia.

Q. Which was the tenth circle?

A. The tenth circle was, La Franche Comté and the Low Countries, which are now separated from the Germanic body.

Q. How is each circle governed?

A. Each circle has two directors, who summon the states in order to proceed on public business.

Q. To what are these states obliged?

A. When the emperor is at war, they are obliged to furnish their quantum; that is to say, a certain number of troops, or a sum of money, according to the taxation fixed by the general diet of the empire.

LESSON XIX.

Circle of AUSTRIA.

Q. WHAT does the circle of Austria contain?

A. It comprehends all that country which the house of that name possesses in Germany: there are four provinces situate near to each other, and two distant.

Q. Which are those countries?

A. The four first are, the archdukedom of Austria, Stiria, Carinthia and Carniola: the two others are, the Tirol and the Austrian Swabia.

Q. Where is Austria situated?

A. The archdukedom of Austria, and the neighbouring provinces, are situated on the south of Bohemia, and west of Hungary.

Q. How was it that Austria became the property of that family?

A. The Emperor Rodolphus, of Hapsbourg, took possession of Austria as of a vacant fœdal tenure of the empire; in 1282 he gave it to his son Albert, with the title of Archduke, to distinguish him from the other dukes of Germany.

Q. Of what nature is the country?

A. Austria is fertile and populous; there are in it salt-pits, which produce a great revenue; the three neighbouring provinces are hilly and mountainous; they have good pasture lands, and some mines.

Q. How

Q. How is Austria divided?

A. Into upper and lower, according to the course of the Danube, which entirely crosses the country.

Q. Which is the capital of Austria?

A. Vienna, on the Danube, in Lower Austria; it is an archbishoprick, has an university, and is a fortified town; this city is looked upon as the capital of the empire, because it is the ordinary residence of the emperor.

Q. What do you remark of that city?

A. That it sustained two sieges against the Turks, in 1529 and 1683; the latter was raised by the aid of John Sobieski, king of Poland, who defeated the Ottoman army in its intrenchments.

Q. What city in Upper Austria?

A. A trading city, called Lintz.

Q. What cities do you remark in the other provinces?

A. We find Gratz, an university, capital of Stiria; Clagenfurt, capital of Carinthia; and Laubach, a bishoprick, capital of Carniola.

Q. What do you remark of Carniola?

A. There we find the lake of Czirnitz, which being dry several months in the year, alternately furnishes the surrounding inhabitants with fish, corn, hay and game.

Q. What other territories does the house of Austria possess?

A. It is in possession of part of Frioul and Istria, provinces situated on the gulf of Venice, where we also find Trieste, a sea-port, and a city of great trade.

Q. What is the Tirol?

A. The country of Tirol, south of Bavaria, is a mountainous country, abounding in mines of iron and copper; its capital is Inspruck, on the Inn, the residence of the governor.

Q. What cities are near the Tirol?

A. We find the sovereign bishoprick of Trent; the capital, which bears the same name, is renowned for the last general council of the clergy held in 1545: there is also the bishoprick of Brixen.

Q. What does Austrian Swabia comprehend?

A. Austrian Swabia, which makes part of the circle of that name, comprehends chiefly Brisgau, the city of Constance, and the four forest towns.

Q. Where is Brisgau situated?

A. It is situated along the Rhine and near the Black Forest; its principal towns are Fribourg, the capital, and Brisac.

Q. What is the city of Constance?

A. Constance, on the lake of that name, was formerly an imperial city,—but since the emperor Charles V. it belongs to the house of Austria.

Q. What is remarked of that city?

A. That

A. That a council of the clergy was held there in 1415, in which John Hufs and Jerome of Prague were condemned to be burnt.

Q. What do you mean by forest-towns?

A. The forest-towns are four small cities situated near the Black Forest, in the vicinity of Switzerland; in time of war the Swifs have a right to fend a garrison there.

Q. Which is the principal city?

A. The most considerable is Rhinfeldt, a strong place, which has a fine bridge on the Rhine.

Q. What are the three others?

A. They are Seckingen, Lauffenbourg and Valdfhut.

LESSON XX.

GERMANY *continued.*

Circles of BAVARIA, SWABIA *and* FRANCONIA.

Q. WHERE is the circle of Bavaria situated?

A. It is on the west of Austria, watered by the Danube; it is a very fruitful country, and well peopled; its produce is chiefly grain; but iron, marble and falt are also found there.

Q. What

Q. What does that circle contain ?

A. It comprehends two secular and four ecclesiastical states, with several others of less consequence.

Q. Which are the two secular ?

A. They are the states of the elector of Bavaria, and the dutchy of Neubourg, which belongs to the Elector Palatine.

Q. What are the elector of Bavaria's possessions ?

A. He possesses the dutchy of Bavaria, in the south,—and the palatinate of Bavaria, in the north.

Q. What changes have occurred with regard to that ?

A. The elector of Bavaria dying without issue, was succeeded by the Elector Palatine, who inherited all his states, except a small portion which was ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Teschen, in 1779.

Q. Which is the capital of the dutchy of Bavaria ?

A. Munich is the capital;—it is a large, fine city, the ordinary residence of the electors, who have here a magnificent palace.

Q. What are the other cities ?

A. They have Amberg, capital of the palatinate; Ingolstadt, Donawert and Straubing, fortresses on the Danube.

Q. What is found in the dutchy of Neubourg ?

A. We

A. We find Neubourg, the capital, on the Danube,—and the little city of Hochstet, near to which the French lost a famous battle, in the year 1704.

Q. Which are the four ecclesiastical states?

A. They are, the archbishoprick of Saltzbourg, in the east; with the sovereign bishopricks of Ratibon, of Freisingen and Passau, along the Danube.

Q. What do you observe on these states?

A. Each of these states bears the name of its capital: the city of Saltzbourg is large and strong,—its archbishop is one of the richest prelates in Germany; he is the legate of the Holy See in the empire.

Q. What remark do you make on the other cities?

A. That Ratibon is an imperial city; it is strong and populous;—and that at Passau a treaty of peace was concluded in 1522.

Q. Where is the circle of Swabia situated?

A. It is west of the circle of Bavaria, and is the most fruitful country in Germany.

Q. Which are the principal states that compose it?

A. It contains the dutchy of Wirtemberg, the margravate or marquifate of Baden, the bishopricks of Augfbourg and Constance, and also a great number of imperial cities.

Q. Which

Q. Which is the capital of the dutchy of Wirtemberg?

A. The capital is Stutgard, a very fine city, and very populous, the ordinary residence of the dukes; there is also Tubingen, on the Neckar, where there is a famous university.

Q. How do they divide the marquifate of Baden?

A. It is separated into two parts, in consequence of the two branches or sovereignty of that family; one is the marquifate of Baden-Baden, in the south; and the other Baden-Dourlach, in the north; each takes the name of its capital.

Q. Has any thing remarkable occurred of late in those states?

A. Yes; the margrave of Baden-Baden dying without issue in 1772, that of Baden-Dourlach inherited of him, and has thus united the two branches of that family.

Q. Where does the prince reside?

A. He resides at Carlsruhe, a well built city; the margrave of Baden-Baden resided at Rastadt, where a treaty of peace was made in 1714.

Q. Which are the imperial cities of Swabia?

A. The principal imperial cities of that circle are, Augsbourgh, in the east,—and Ulm, on the Danube.

Q. What city is Augsbourgh?

A. Augsbourgh is one of the largest and most trading cities in Germany, situated on the Leck;
it

it is in repute for its gold and silver-smiths; it was there that the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to the Emperor Charles V. in 1530.

Q. What do you observe of the sovereign bishopricks of Germany?

A. When the prelate of an imperial city bears the title of Bishop, that city is only subject to him in matters of religion,—but he is a temporal sovereign in his own territories and its environs; such is the bishoprick of Augsbourg, of which we have just spoken; its bishop resides at Dillengen, on the Danube.

Q. Where is the circle of Franconia situated?

A. It is situated north of that of Swabia; it is a fruitful, well-peopled country, and they breed great numbers of black cattle.

Q. What states are found there?

A. Three bishopricks,—Wurtzburg, in the west; Bamberg, in the middle; and Aichstat, in the south; besides the marquises of Cullenbach or Bareith, in the east,—and Anspach, in the south.

Q. To whom do these marquises belong?

A. They belong to the princes of the younger branch of the house of Brandenburg, which bears the name of Brandenburg-Bareith; there are a great many manufactories established by the French refugees: the last margrave of Bareith dying without issue, the margrave of Anspach succeeded to his estates.

Q. Which are the principal cities of that circle?

A. Würtz-

A. Wurtzburg, Bamberg, and Aichstat, capitals of the bishopricks which bear those names; Nuremberg and Bareith, capitals of the marquisates of Cullenbach and Smalkalde.

Q. What city is Nuremberg?

A. It is the most considerable imperial city of Franconia; it is famous for its commerce, its toys and maps.

Q. What is preserved in that city?

A. All the ornaments made use of at the Emperor's coronation, and the crown of Charlemagne, which weighs fourteen pounds.

Q. What do you observe of Smalkalde?

A. It was in that city that the Protestants of Germany, in 1531, held a confederation in order to defend themselves against the house of Austria. In this circle the Teutonic Knights, (who were formerly very powerful in Germany), possess lands; their chief, who calls himself Grand Master, usually resides in the castle of Neuhaus, near Mariendal.

Q. What is remarked of that order?

A. That it was founded by Frederick of Swabia, in the time of the crusades, with a view of relieving the German pilgrims, and was established first at Jerusalem; but having been compelled to quit Palestine with all the Christians, the order retired to Germany, conquerèd Prussia, and lost it, after having been in possession of it 300 years.

Q. In what state is it at present?

A. It

A. It still possesses great landed property in Germany, which is divided into different commanderies; the knights must all be gentlemen, and are taken indiscriminately from both religions,—but the Grand Master must be a Roman Catholic.

LESSON XXI.

GERMANY *continued.*

Circles of the UPPER and LOWER RHINE.

Q. WHERE is the circle of the Upper Rhine situated?

A. It is situated along the river Rhine; it in a manner forms a cross with the Lower Rhine, which almost cuts it from north to south; it is a fruitful country, especially in wine.

Q. Has it many bishopricks?

A. It contains four, those of Worms and Spire, along the Rhine; that of Basle, on the frontiers of Switzerland; and that of Fulda, in the east.

Q. How many secular principalities?

A. Four; the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel; that of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the east; the county of Hanau, on the right of the Rhine; and the
duchy

dutchy of Deux Ponts, on the left of the same river.

Q. What imperial cities in that circle ?

A. Four very considerable,—Francfort, Worms, Spire and Wetzlar.

Q. What other cities ?

A. Four other imperial cities,—Cassel and Darmstadt, capitals of the two landgravates; Philipshourg, and also Deux-Ponts, capital of that dutchy.

Q. What do you observe of Francfort ?

A. Francfort on the Maine, in the Veteravia, is one of the largest and most trading cities of Germany ; there is kept the golden bull, which contains the fundamental laws of the empire.

Q. What of Philipshourg ?

A. It is situated on the Rhine, and in the bishoprick of Spire,—was formerly a strong place, where the emperor held a garrison in time of war ; but its fortifications are in a ruinous state, and not likely to be repaired.

Q. What of Wetzlar ?

A. It is there where the imperial chamber assembles, which decides all differences that happen between the princes of the empire.

Q. What is the bishoprick of Basle ?

A. That makes part of the Helvetic states ;—we shall speak of it in the article of Switzerland.

Q. What is the bishoprick of Fulda ?

A. It

A. It was only a rich abbey, but has been raised to a bishoprick; the capital is Fulda, from the river on which it stands.

Q. What is the situation of the circle of the Lower Rhine?

A. It is situated west and south of that of the Upper Rhine; it is a fruitful soil, and abounds with corn and wine.

Q. What states in that circle?

A. Those of four electors; the archbishops of Mentz, Triers and Cologne; and those of the Count Palatine.

Q. What cities in the electorate of Mentz?

A. Mentz, the capital, is an archbishoprick—a large and trading city: it has also Aschaffembourg on the east, where the elector resides.

Q. What cities in the electorate of Triers?

A. We find Triers, the capital, on the Moselle, the most ancient city in Germany; and Coblenz, a fortified town, on the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle, where the elector holds his court.

Q. What cities in the electorate of Cologne?

A. Cologne, the capital, which is dependent on the circle of Westphalia; and Bonn, a strong place on the Rhine, the residence of the elector.

Q. What do you remark of Mentz?

A. It was formerly an imperial city, but it is now subject to its bishop. Printing, and gunpowder were invented there in the fifteenth century.

The archbishop of Mentz is the first of the electors; he presides at the elections, and has the prerogative of crowning the emperor.

Q. What is Cologne?

A. Cologne stands on the Rhine, is an ancient, large and trading city; it is entirely independent of its archbishop: there are in it a great number of churches and convents.

Q. Which is the capital of the palatinate?

A. Mannheim, a strong city, regularly built on confluence of the Rhine and Neckar, the usual residence of the elector. Besides that, there is Heidelberg, the ancient capital, on the Neckar: this and several other neighbouring cities were ruined by the French in the last century. They here shew a tun, very remarkable for its capacity.

LESSON XXII.

GERMANY *continued.*

Circle of UPPER SAXONY.

Q. Where is the circle of Upper Saxony?

A. That circle, one of the largest in Germany, lies north of Franconia, and extends as far as the coasts of the Baltic.

*

Q. What

Q. What states does it contain ?

A. The chief states are Saxony, the marquifate of Brandenbourg, and the dutchy of Pomerania. Saxony has a fertile foil,—is very populous,—abounds in corn and pasture, but produces little wine ; has a great trade, and some mines of filver.

Q. How is it divided ?

A. Into three parts ; the dutchy of Saxony, in the north ; the marquifate of Mifnia, in the fouth ; and Thuringia, in the weft.

Q. To whom does this country belong ?

A. Saxony proper and Mifnia belong to the Elector of Saxony ; Thuringia is divided among feveral of the younger princes of the houfe of Saxony, &c.

Q. Which is the capital of Saxony ?

A. Wittemberg ; it is an univerfity. It was there that Luther, one of its profeffors, firft began to preach the reformation.

Q. Which is the capital of Mifnia ?

A. Dresden on the Elbe, one of the fineft and moft populous cities in Germany, and the refidence of the electors, who have there a magnificent palace, ftored with a vaft number of precious things.

Q. Are there any other cities in Mifnia ?

A. They have Leipfic, an univerfity, on the Pleifs, a trading city famous for its fairs ; Meiffen, on the Elbe, where they manufacture the Saxon

china ; and Koenigsten, an impregnable fortress on the summit of a rock. In the Harburg, or mountainous country, they have Fridberg, the capital, near which are the silver mines.

Q. Which is the capital of Thuringia ?

A. Erfurt, a large city, but not populous ; it belongs to the elector of Mentz, with all its territories : they shew an extraordinary large bell : they have also two universities. Hall, towards the north, belongs to the king of Prussia ; and Jena, in the east : they have also Gotha, where resides the duke of that name, of the house of Saxony. We also remark in the north of Saxony, the principality of Anhalt, the capital of which is Dessau, on the confluence of the Elbe ; and Mulda, the residence of the princes of that name.

Q. Where is the marquisate of Brandenburg situated ?

A. It is situated north of Saxony : a sandy soil, of small produce. A great number of French refugees have established themselves there since the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

Q. To whom does that state belong ?

A. To the elector of Brandenburg, now king of Prussia, and one of the most powerful princes of Germany. The capital is Berlin, on the Spree, a large, well-built city, and the residence of the sovereign. Near that city the king has several
pleasure

pleasure houses, the chief of which are Sans-Souci, and Charlottenbourg.

Q. What other principal cities are there?

A. Frankfort on the Oder, an university; Custrin, a fortified town in the east; Brandenburg, whose name the whole country bears, in the west; and Potzdam, a city and castle, on the Havel. Potzdam stands on an island formed by the river Havel, and is become considerable since the late king made it his usual residence.

Q. Where is Pomerania situated?

A. The dutchy of that name had formerly its peculiar sovereigns; it is situated north of Brandenburg, and along the coasts of the Baltic. The Oder divides it in two parts, east and west. All the eastern, and part of the western division, belongs to the king of Prussia; the remainder in the north is possessed by Sweden.

Q. Which is the capital of Prussian Pomerania?

A. Stettin, on the left shore of the Oder, a strong and trading city; the other cities are Stargard, in the east, the former capital; and Colberg, a fortress and sea-port, famous for the long siege it sustained in 1759.

Q. What cities in Swedish Pomerania?

A. Stralsund, a strong city and sea-port: near the coast is the island of Rugen, which belongs also to Sweden.

L E S S O N XXIII.

GERMANY *continued.*

Circles of LOWER SAXONY *and* WESTPHALIA.

Q. Where is Lower Saxony situated?

A. That circle is situated north of the Upper, and west of Pomerania; the air is cold; the soil produces corn, but no wine.

Q. What does that circle comprehend?

A. It contains the states of the house of Brunswick, the dutchy of Magdebourg, with the principality of Halberstadt, towards the south; the bishoprick of Hildersheim, in the middle; and the dutchies of Holstein and Mecklenbourg, in the north.

Q. How is the house of Brunswick divided?

A. In two branches, the ducal and electoral; the chief of the latter is the king of England, as elector of Hanover.

Q. What does the ducal branch possess?

A. The dutchy of Brunswick, in the west, the capital of which is Brunswick; and Wolfenbuttle, a large fortified city.

Q. What belongs to the king of England?

A. He is sovereign of the dutchy of Hanover, in the west; and those of Lunebourg, Bremen
and

and Lawenbourg, in the north: in the first there is Hanover, the capital, and Gottingen, where there is a famous university.

Q. Which is the capital of the dutchy of Bremen?

A. The chief city is Bremen, on the Weser, an imperial city, and a Hanse-town of great trade; and Stade, a sea-port, on the Elbe.

Q. What is meant by a Hanse-town?

A. That is a name given to some cities in Germany which were associated for trade: there are at present none but in this circle.

Q. What is remarked of the other dutchies?

A. In those of Lunebourg and Lawenbourg, the capitals bear the same names: the latter stands on the Elbe; and in the former is the city of Zell.

Q. What is observed of Magdebourg and Halberstadt?

A. That their capitals bear the same names, and belong to the king of Prussia. The city of Magdebourg is a large trading city, fortified by a good citadel. Halberstadt was only a bishoprick, but was made a secular principality at the peace of Westphalia, in 1648: there are several such in Germany.

Q. Which is the capital of Mecklenbourg?

A. Schwerin, on the lake of that name, where the duke resides; there are also Wismar and Rostock, belonging to Sweden, both sea-ports.

Q. Which is the capital of the dutchy of Holstein?

A. Kiel is the capital; there resided the duke of Holstein before he was raised to the throne of Russia, by the name of Peter III. as before said.

Q. What does the king of Denmark possess in that dutchy?

A. He has that part of Holstein where we find Gluckstadt, the capital, and Altena, both on the Elbe: the latter is a city of great trade.

Q. What changes have taken place in that respect?

A. By a late treaty in 1773, the king of Denmark has been invested with all which the Grand-Duke of Russia possessed in Holstein, and in exchange has given up to him the counties of Oldenbourg and Delmenhurst, in Westphalia.

Q. What other cities are there?

A. Hambourg on the Elbe, and Lubeck, a bishoprick, in the east, on the Trave, both imperial cities.

Q. What do you remark of Hambourg and Lubeck?

A. Hambourg is the largest, richest, and most trading city in Germany. Ships of burthen come to their doors from the ocean, though more than thirty leagues distant. Lubeck is the only bishoprick in Germany where the bishop is always a Protestant prince: it is a city of trade, and is rich; the bishop resides at Eutin.

Q. Where

Q. Where is the circle of Westphalia situated?

A. East of the Lower Saxony; the southern part produces corn, and the northern abounds in pasture. It is from thence we draw those hams, known by the name of Westphalia hams; it contains four bishopricks; that of Liege in the west,—those of Munster, Paderborn and Osnaburgh towards the middle: they all bear the names of their capitals.

Q. How many secular principalities?

A. Several; the principal of which are the dukedoms of Berg, Juliers and Cleves; the counties of Marck and Oldenbourg; and the principality of Ostfrize.

Q. What is the bishoprick of Liege?

A. It is situated along the Meuse, and inclosed by the Low Countries. Liege, the capital, is a large and populous city;—there is also the borough of Spa, famous for its mineral waters; besides Huy and Dinant on the Meuse.

Q. What do you remark of the city of Munster?

A. That it is a large and fortified city, famous for the general treaty of peace concluded withal Europe, in 1648.

Q. What of Osnaburgh?

A. It is a considerable city: its bishop is alternately a Catholic and a Protestant; the latter is always of the House of Brunswick. The present bishop is the King of England's second son.

Q. To

Q. To whom belong Berg and Juliers ?

A. They are situated along the Rhine, and belong to the Elector Palatine. Their capitals are Juliers and Dusseldorf.

Q. To whom belong Cleves and la Marck ?

A. To the King of Prussia : we find Cleves the capital, and also Wesel, on the confluence of the Rhine and Lippe : the capital of the county of Marck, is Ham, on the Lippe, a large and well-built city.

Q. Who does Oldenbourg belong to ?

A. It did belong to the King of Denmark ; but, as we said before, was ceded to the Grand Duke of Russia : the capital is Oldenbourg.

Q. Who has the principality of Ostfrieze ?

A. It was for a long time governed by its own sovereigns ; but for some years past it has been in the possession of the King of Prussia. Embden, a strong sea-port town, is the capital.

Q. What imperial cities are there in this circle ?

A. The most important are Aix-la-Chapelle, and Cologne, of which we have already spoken.

Q. What is observed of Aix-la-Chapelle ?

A. It is situated in the duchy of Juliers ; there resided Charlemagne ; formerly the emperors were crowned there. It is renowned for its mineral waters, and for the peace concluded in 1748.

L E S S O N XXIV.

Of SAVOY.

Q. WHAT is the situation of Savoy?

A. The dukedom of that name is situate between France, which bounds it west and south, and Switzerland, which bounds it also north and east.

Q. What is its produce?

A. The country is of small extent, and produces little. The soil is dry, stony, and unequal. In some places it produces corn, wine, and chestnuts.

Q. To whom does this dutchy belong?

A. To the house of Savoy, a very ancient family; the founder of which was Berold, whose son Humbert, surnamed the White-hands, took the title of duke in 1000. The dukedom was confirmed by the Emperor Sigismund, who, in 1416, gave also the title of vicars of the empire in Italy to the new dukes.

Q. Who was the most renowned of those dukes?

A. Many have been famous in history: We remark principally Amadeus VIII. and Victor Amadeus.

Q. What

Q. What do you remark of Amadeus VIII.?

A. He was the first duke of Savoy. He abdicated the government; entered into holy orders, and was afterwards Pope, in 1434, by the name of Felix V.

Q. What of Victor Amadeus?

A. He was an able politician, and considerably enlarged his dominions during the war at the beginning of this century. He was acknowledged King of Sardinia in 1730, and also abdicated the crown a short time before his demise.

Q. How did he enlarge his dominions?

A. His own interest made him take advantage of the situation of Piedmont, the sovereign of which is master of the passages which communicate from France to Italy.

Q. What are the present possessions of the duke of Savoy?

A. Besides his former dominions, he has the island of Sardinia, which is a kingdom. Piedmont, Montferrat, and part of the Milanese, as a foedal tenure of the empire.

Q. Who succeeded Victor Amadeus?

A. Charles Emanuel, his son, who reigned with great glory.

Q. What name bears the present king?

A. Victor Amadeus Maria, son of Charles Emanuel; he has reigned since the year 1773.

Q. How is Savoy governed?

A. It

A. It is governed monarchically. It is hereditary, but only to the male line.

Q. Which is the established religion?

A. The Roman Catholic. There are Protestants in the vallies of Piedmont. Persecution obliged many of them to abandon their country, and fix themselves in foreign countries.

Q. What rivers have they in Savoy?

A. None considerable but the Isere, which rises there, and falls into the Rhone.

Q. How is Savoy divided?

A. Into five small provinces; Savoy proper, the Tarentese and the Maurienne in the south; the Genevese, the Chablais, and the Faucigny in the north. The capital of all Savoy is Chambery, in Savoy proper; it has a parliament: The city is pretty large, and has a fine castle.

Q. What other cities are there?

A. Montmelian, near Chambery, a strong city, built on a rock; the archbishoprick of Moutiers, in the Tarentese; the bishoprick of St. John, in the Maurienne, and Annecy.

Q. What do you observe of Annecy?

A. It is a small city in the Genevese, and the place where resides the Bishop of Geneva, since that city has embraced the reformation.

LESSON XXV.

Of SWITZERLAND.

Q. WHAT is the situation of Switzerland?

A. It is situated between Germany, which bounds it east and north, France on the west, and Italy on the south.

Q. What is its produce?

A. In several places it produces corn and wine; it abounds in excellent pastures, and is full of lakes and mountains; but the industry of its inhabitants compensates for what nature has refused them; it is a populous country, and the air is pure.

Q. How were they named formerly?

A. Helvetians. They are a people well known in history by that name, in the time of Julius Cæsar. Discontented with their own country, and seeking a more fruitful soil, they burnt all their villages, abandoned their native land, and endeavoured to penetrate into Gaul. Julius Cæsar, who commanded there for the Romans, opposed their passage, and, having routed them in several skirmishes, obliged the remainder to return to Helvetia. They were after that subjected by the Romans, and under their dominion, till various people of Germany and the north, invaded many provinces of the empire.

Q. Who

Q. Who subdued them after that?

A. The Germans, the Burgundians, and the Franks, in 420; who, having made themselves masters of part of Gaul, established dukes and counts to govern Helvetia.

Q. How was Switzerland divided in the 9th century?

A. In the 9th century, and in the time of Charlemagne, it was divided into the northern and southern provinces; the former made part of the German empire, and the latter of the Franks. About the latter end of that century, Rodolphus de Stratlingue laid the foundation of the kingdom of Burgundy Transjurane, which his descendants possessed till the 11th century; it comprehended the southern Helvetia. In 1032 that kingdom fell to Conrad II. emperor of Germany, who thus became sovereign of all Helvetia; and who, as well as his successors, caused it to be governed by a rector, in the name of the empire. In the 13th century it was divided into several provinces and private jurisdictions, which formed themselves at the decline of the empire.

Q. What princes had they?

A. They had ecclesiastical princes; the most powerful were the bishops of Laufanne and Baile, and the abbé of St. Gall.

Q. What Counts?

A. Several

A. Several; such as those of Kybourg, Hapsbourg, Toggenbourg, and Savoy; all which had many vassals.

Q. What imperial cities were there?

A. The most considerable were Zurich, Berne, Schaffhausen, and Basle. There were also some free people who inhabited the county of Schwitz, Uri, and Unterwald, who, in the foregoing centuries, had obtained great privileges from the emperor, had held confederations among themselves, and were governed by their own laws.

Q. What of them?

A. During the interregnum of Conrad II. in 1273, they put themselves under the protection of Rodolphus, count of Hapsbourg, who was afterwards chosen emperor; but when Rodolphus died, and his son Albert was chosen emperor, they requested him to confirm their privileges, and to give them governors to administer justice in the name of the empire; he rejected their petition, and named Gessler and Landenberg, two gentlemen of a harsh and cruel disposition, to govern them; who immediately took possession of all the castles, and garrisoned them.

Q. What reasons had the emperor for this refusal?

A. He knew these people to be jealous of their liberty, and thought, by opposing their desire, to provoke them to a revolt, which would give him an opportunity of subduing
* them,

them, and by that means make himself absolute master of all Helvetia. In consequence of which the governors treated them in the most tyrannical manner; Gressler went so far as to exact, that they should render the same honours to his hat as to his person; his intent for so doing was, to know those who were most refractory, in order to make himself master of them.

Q. Did any one refuse to obey?

A. Yes; William Tell, originally of the canton of Uri, an excellent marksman with the cross-bow, and an ever-memorable citizen, resolutely refused to obey that ridiculous order; in consequence of which the governor condemned him to shoot at, and dislodge from thence, an apple placed on the head of his own son; which he executed with the greatest success, in the year 1307; after which, the governor having observed that he had another arrow, asked him what use he had proposed making of it. Tell frankly and courageously answered, that if he had had the misfortune of wounding his son with the first, he would have killed him, the governor, with the second.

Q. How was William Tell treated afterwards by the governor?

A. He loaded him with irons, and embarked with him on the lake Lucerne, with intent to conduct him to a castle where he resided, and there to keep him close confined; but a storm

H happening

happening to arise in their passage, Tell was freed from his irons, and put to the helm, as the man most capable of saving the governor from a wreck; Tell conducted the vessel near a rock, jumped upon it, and got clear off: he afterwards concealed himself in the low grounds, where he knew that the governor was to pass, and killed him.

LESSON XXVI.

SWITZERLAND *continued.*

Q. WHAT became of William Tell?

A. He immediately informed three of the principal inhabitants of what had befallen him; he knew their dispositions, and had often conferred with them on the means of restoring liberty to their oppressed country. These men were Verner Stauffacher, Walter Furst, and Arnold de Melchtal, all capital men; it is to these generous citizens that Switzerland owes the return of liberty. They first made themselves masters, by stratagem, of two castles occupied by the governors. Landenberg saved himself

himself by flight, and that made them also masters of all the other castles, which they demolished. Their courage and moderation were generally admired;—no violence was offered to any one;—they gave liberty to the soldiers, and all the servants of the governors, whom they had taken prisoners; and contented themselves with sentencing them to banishment. The emperor Albert, informed of this revolution, raised a powerful army, in 1308, and was preparing to march in person against them, when he was assassinated near Königsfelden, by the duke of Swabia, his nephew.

Q. What happened afterwards?

A. Frederick of Austria was created emperor; and Leopold, son of Albert, assembled an army of 20,000 men, and marched against the three confederate cantons, who united all their forces; and, though they were but 1500, gained a compleat victory over the Austrians, near Morgarten, in 1315. After this victory, they made between themselves a new alliance, which became the foundation of the Helvetic confederation. They then took the name of Switzers, from the most capital of the three confederate cantons. In the succeeding years, from 1315 to 1352, the cities of Lucerne, Zurich, and Bern, and the countries of Zug and Glaris, entered into the confederation. These eight cantons are called the ancient, because that, for more than

a whole century, they alone composed the Helvetic states.

Q. Did the Austrians make any further attempts against them?

A. Yes; the princes of the house of Austria took up arms again, in 1534, in order to reduce Zug and Glaris once more under their obedience; but, notwithstanding all their efforts, the latter preserved the liberty they had acquired by their union. The Switzers were again attacked, in 1375, by a numerous army, most part of which were English, and commanded by Engerrard de Courcy. His intention was to recover some estates which the Switzers had gained from the Austrians, and maintain the prerogatives of his mother, who was of that family. Engerrard's army committed many depredations in Switzerland; but several corps of his troops having been separately defeated, the rest were obliged to retire. In 1384 the duke of Austria began again to vex the Lucernois, and war was renewed: Leopold, nephew to the Leopold already spoken of, raised an army of 4000 men, and marched against the Switzers: A battle was fought near the city of Sempach, in 1386, when 1300 Switzers entirely routed the Austrian army; the duke Leopold, and a great part of his nobility were killed. A Swiss knight, named Arnold de Winckelried, confirmed the victory, by exposing himself to unavoidable death.

death. Notwithstanding so many defeats, the Austrians, in 1388, entered again with an army into the country of Glaris; but the inhabitants, though much inferior in numbers, beat them again near Nafels; after which a truce of twenty years was agreed upon, during which time the Switzers availed themselves of every opportunity to consolidate their union, and to make those military dispositions which are so much admired to this day.

Q. In what other wars were they engaged?

A. In that of the council of Constance, which broke out in 1415, which gave the Switzers an opportunity of extending their power, at the expence of the house of Austria: for Frederick III. having been proscribed by the empire, the Switzers, by order of Sigismund, took possession of several estates which that house possessed in their dominions; and the Switzers agreed between themselves, that the greatest part of their conquests should be held in common, as they are to this day, by the eight ancient cantons; the remainder to be held by those who had made conquests of them.

L E S S O N XXVII.

SWITZERLAND *continued.*

Q. HAVE the Switzers had any civil wars?

A. Yes; in the fifteenth century, when they were quiet with their neighbours, Switzerland became the theatre of a long and bloody civil war. The last count of Toggenbourg dying without issue, the canton of Zurich, on one part, and that of Schwitz on the other, stated their different pretensions to that country, and took up arms accordingly. Sigismund, duke of Austria, who sought revenge on the Switzers, declared himself for Zurich, whilst the other five cantons joined those of Schwitz and Glaris. After several battles, to the advantage of the allies, Sigismund called in a body of French soldiers, known by the name of Armagnacs, commanded by the dauphin, afterwards Lewis XI. This corps, composed of 50,000 men, advanced as far as the city of Basil, the inhabitants of which asked succour of the Switzers, who sent them immediately 1600 men; these, having beat the advanced guard, were bold enough to attack the main body of the army; they lost 400 men, and retreated into the hospital of St. James; where, during

during ten hours, they resisted the whole efforts of the enemy. These brave men, after the most astonishing actions of bravery, perished sword in hand, except twelve who returned home, and were looked upon as cowards. The dauphin, astonished at the Swiss valour, did not dare penetrate into their country, and retired. The Zurichois, weakened by their repeated losses, consented to an agreement, and peace was once more restored to Switzerland in 1450.

Q. What is further remarked?

A. The Swiss having at that time gained great reputation for their military exploits, were much regarded by other nations, who engaged them in their wars. Their first alliance was with France, in the reign of Charles VII. in 1453; and their first treaty was thirteen years after with the duke of Milan, of the house of Sforza. They had after that a formidable enemy to encounter, which was Charles the Bold, last duke of Burgundy, who carried war into their country towards the end of the fifteenth century; this war was fomented by the ambition of Charles, the hatred of Sigismund, and the politics of Louis XI. who endeavoured to create enemies to the duke. Sigismund gave the guard of all the cities he possessed in the vicinity of the cantons, to the duke of Burgundy; and the duke placed officers there, who in various ways used the Swiss ill. Louis XI. with a view

to weaken the duke's party, prevailed upon Sigismund to reconcile himself with the Swiss; and to sign in 1474, an hereditary union, by which he gave up all his conquests to the house of Austria.

Q. How did the Swiss conduct themselves on that occasion?

A. They sent an ambassador to the duke of Burgundy, to complain of the vexations occasioned by his officers; but having received no satisfaction, they took up arms, and seized some of his estates. The duke marched with a formidable army, and recovered the city of Grandson, which the Swiss had taken; but they soon rallied their forces again, and in 1476 engaged him in battle, and gained a memorable victory near Grandson. Charles, exasperated at this loss, raised a fresh army, and in the same year besieged the city of Morat; the Swiss marched to the succour of the besieged,—attacked the duke, and totally defeated him;—he lost 26,000 men, and all his baggage; and even ran great risk of his life. The bones of the Burgundians were all gathered together into a mass, and are seen at this day in a bone-house near Morat. The duke, disgusted at his unsuccessful endeavours against the Swiss, turned his arms against their ally, René, duke of Lorraine, and was in a short time after killed in a battle near Nancy.

Q. What was the event?

A. As

A. As the house of Savoy had declared for the duke of Burgundy, the Swifs took possession of the Pays de Vaud, which belonged to that house; but they restored it at the peace concluded the same year : they only retained some pieces of land which belonged to count Romont, of that family, and which were yielded to the cantons of Berne and Fribourg. Some years after, the emperor Maximilian having established an imperial chamber, wanted to subject the Swifs to its decrees, and to those of the diet, as if they had still been under the government of the empire. After many fruitless remonstrances, they took up arms to support their independence. They had, at the instigation of the emperor, several cities and princes of the empire against them, who formed the faction of Swabia;—and after many battles, most part of which were gained by the Swifs, a peace was signed at Basil, in the year 1499. This was the last war they supported in defence of their liberty.

L E S S O N XXVIII.

Conclusion of the HISTORY of SWITZERLAND.

Q. HAD the Swifs any share in the wars of Italy?

A. The Swifs, urged by the emperor Maximilian on one hand, and by Louis XII. on the other, took great part in those wars, and furnished large bodies of troops.

Q. What created those wars?

A. The king of France, who had some pretensions on the dutchy of Milan, endeavouring by force of arms to support that claim, several princes of Italy entered into a confederation to oppose his designs. The Swifs, by reason of their alliance with Maximilian Sforza, put him in possession of his capital in 1513, and gained over the French the battle of Novarre.—But Francis I. successor to Louis XII. entering the Milanese with a numerous army, the Swifs, in 1515, lost the famous battle of Marignan, after exhibiting the greatest marks of heroism. Francis I. admiring the valour of the Swifs, made them the most advantageous proposals, and stipulated with them that treaty called the *Perpetual Peace*, which has been the foundation of all the treaties made since between France and the Cantons.

tons. This famous alliance was solemnly renewed and confirmed in 1771. That war was the last in which the Swifs were interested. Since that period they have held a constant neutrality, and confined themselves to the defence of their own territories, and furnishing troops to those powers with whom they are allied.

Q. What happened at the time of the reformation?

A. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, some of the cantons having embraced the reformation, the difference of opinion caused a division, which created another civil war. The canton of Zurich on one part, and the five small cantons on the other, having taken up arms in 1531, a battle was fought near Cappel, in which the Zurichois were defeated; but soon after, peace was concluded.

Q. How did they act in the sixteenth century?

A. In all the wars of that century they held the strictest neutrality, and only armed to keep the contending powers out of their country. At the general peace, they sent an ambassador to Munster, and were comprised in the general peace of Europe in 1648, and acknowledged for a free and independent people by all the other powers. The house of Austria had already acknowledged their independence by the preceding treaties, and particularly by the hereditary union, of which we have spoken.

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Q. Was

Q. Was there not an insurrection in Switzerland about that time?

A. Yes; about the middle of that century some peasants of the cantons of Berne, Lucerne, Soleure, and Basle, revolted, and took up arms under the command of one of themselves, named Leuwenberg. The Bernois having assembled their faithful subjects, and received a strong succour from Zurich, marched against the rebels, who had laid down their arms without resistance. Their chiefs were punished in 1653.

Q. Was there not another civil war?

A. Two years after, another civil war was kindled, on account of some Protestants of Schwitz, who had retired into the canton of Zurich, to whom their compatriots had refused the privilege of disposing of their property. This war was further fomented by the pope's nuncio, and the Spanish ambassador, who endeavoured by their intrigues to establish solely the Roman Catholic religion in Helvetia. In 1658, the Protestants lost the battle of Vilmergue; the Zurichois were forced to raise the siege of Rapperswyl; but by the interference of the neutral cantons, peace was re-established the same year. The last civil war they experienced happened in the beginning of the present century, and was excited by the abbé of St. Gall, and the pope's nuncio, and soon degenerated into a religious war. The abbé had long molested his reformed

formed subjects of Toggenbourg in the exercise of their religion, and in the enjoyment of their privileges :—these people, exasperated, claimed the protection of the cantons of Zurich and Berne, their allies, who attempted, but in vain, to reconcile them without bloodshed. The abbé first sent troops into Toggenbourg,—the cantons of Zurich and Berne armed for the defence of their allies,—and those of Lucerne, Uri, Schwitz, Underwald and Zug, declared for the abbé. The troops of the two former cantons made themselves masters of several provinces, which till then they had held jointly with the other cantons ; and in 1712 gained a battle over the Catholics near Vilmergue. This war was happily brought to an end by the intervention of the cantons who had remained neuter ; and peace was re-established in 1712. It was stipulated by that treaty, that the Protestants of Toggenbourg should enjoy their former privileges ; and that the cantons of Zurich and Berne should remain sovereigns over that part of the country they had conquered from the Catholics.

LESSON XXIX.

General Description of SWITZERLAND.

Q. WHAT rivers and lakes are there in Switzerland?

A. As it is an elevated country, several rivers rise in it; the largest are the Rhine, the Rhone, the Aar, which falls into the Rhine, and the Reufs, which enters the Aar. Its principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucerne, Zurich, and Neufchatel. The Rhine takes its rise in the country of the Grisons,—crosses the lake of Constance,—forms a cataract near Schaffhausen, and directs its course towards the north. The Rhone issues from the mountain la Fourche, in the Valais,—runs from east to west,—crosses the lake of Geneva,—loses itself under that city,—appears again at Seyfel, and continues its course to the Mediterranean.

Q. What is found in the mountains?

A. They meet with mines of iron and lead,—crystals, medicinal herbs, much esteemed, and divers natural curiosities, such as petrefactions, mineral waters, and hot-baths: several learned men, such as Messrs. Scheuchzer, Lang, Bourguet and Bertrand, have successively formed collections of them.

Q. How

Q. How is Switzerland composed?

A. It is composed of several republicks, independent of each other, but united for their common interest; the whole of which forms the Helvetic corps: it is generally divided into three parts, viz. Switzerland proper,—the countries subject to them,—and their allies. Switzerland proper contains thirteen sovereign republics, which are called Cantons, and which are generally divided into seven large and six small ones; that division is much less in consequence of the extent of the republicks, than for the celebrity of their capitals. The seven large cantons are Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Fribourg, Soleure, Schaffhausen, and Basil: the six small ones are Uri, Schwitz, Underwald, Zug, Glaris and Appenzel.

Q. How are they governed?

A. In the first, the government is aristocratic, more or less mixed with democracy; but in the small cantons it is purely democratic, or popular. It is to be observed, that in the large cantons the sovereignty belongs solely to the capital city,—the rest of the country is subject to its decrees; but with the enjoyment of certain privileges. The deputies of all the republicks formerly assembled at Baden, to hold their general diet; but since the last civil war in 1712, they meet at Frawenfeld. In this assembly they treat of all affairs interesting the whole Helvetic states;
such

such as peace, war, alliances, and the business of the provinces governed in common; it is there also that audience is given to foreign ambassadors. The diet assembles generally once every year; but there are extraordinary convocations when necessity requires. The deputies of the canton of Zurich preside; but they have no superiority over the others. Besides the general diet, there is one held at Arau, particularly for the Protestant cantons;—these are usually to treat of religious affairs: that of the Catholic cantons assembles at Lucerne.

Q. What is the foundation of the Helvetic union?

A. It is founded on the treaty of confederation made in the fourteenth century, between the cantons of Schwitz, Uri and Underwald, to which the other cantons have acceded. Some cities of Switzerland have particular confederations, called the Treaty of the United Burghesses: the end of these treaties is to give reciprocal succour and protection. They also prescribe the means of deciding amicably all differences which may arise between the cities thus allied.

Q. What religion do the Swiss profess?

A. There are some cantons where the established religion is the Protestant, and others Catholic: there are also some where both religions are professed, and often in the same chapel. The Zurichois were the first who embraced the refor-

reformation from Zuinglius, chaplain to the army of that canton, who was killed at the battle of Cappel, in 1531. The most renowned reformers after him were Calvin, Oecolampade, Farel, and Viret. Four of the large cantons are Protestants, viz. Zurich, Berne, Schaffhausen and Basle;—Lucerne, Fribourg and Soleure are Catholics; as are also four of the small ones, viz. Uri, Schwitz, Underwald and Zug; the mixed cantons are Glaris and Appenzel.—In the description which we mean to give of each canton, we shall follow the same order in which the deputies hold their seats at the general diet.

LESSON XXX.

Of SWITZERLAND PROPER.

1st. Of the CANTON of ZURICH:

Q. WHERE is Zurich situated?

A. In the eastern part of Switzerland; it has Schaffhausen in the north, Thurgau in the east, Schwitz in the south, Zug and the free provinces, in the west. Zurich, its capital, is situated on the river Limmat, at the extremity of the lake of Zurich: it is a large, rich, popu-
I
lous

lous and trading city: it was made an imperial city by Frederick II. in 1351: its antiquity gives it the first rank. The most remarkable things are the cathedral, which has two steeples covered with copper,—its library, its museum, the town-house and arsenal.

Q. How is that city governed?

A. By a great and little council; the first is sovereign,—its chief is a burgo-master, whose place is for life; the members are taken from the thirteen tribes which compose the burgeses; the grand council is composed of two hundred and twelve members; the little council has fifty, and forms the senate. This is divided into two parts, each of which, with its burgo-master, governs six months. Zurich is one of the most extensive cantons in all Switzerland,—has thirty-two governments, eighteen interior, and as many exterior: the first is governed by the members of the little council, who reside in the capital; and the other governors, or bailiffs, reside in their departments.

Q. What other cities are there?

A. Two small ones; Winterthur, an ancient city, and Stein, on that part of the Rhine which issues from the lake of Constance: they are under the protection of Zurich, and governed by their own laws. The other remarkable places are, Kibourg, residence of the ancient counts; Laufen, near the cataract of the Rhine; Regensberg, where

where there is a fortified city ; and Cappel, where was fought the battle already spoken of.

2d. Of the CANTON of BERNE.

Q. What is the Canton of Berne ?

A. It is the most extensive of all ;—it takes up almost one-third of Switzerland, and extends from the Rhine in the east, to the city of Geneva in the west. The capital is Berne, a large and well-built city ; its streets are spacious,—every house has a portico, or piazza, which forms a covered way:—It was founded by Berthold V. last duke of Zeringue, in 1191, who gave it many privileges, to render it populous; and it obtained many more from the emperor Frederic II. This city formed alliances with its neighbours, sustained war against the counts of Kibourg, gained some territories, bought others, and entered into the Helvetic confederation in 1353.

Q. How is it governed ?

A. By a sovereign council, composed of 299 members, and a senate of 27, with the two chiefs of the republic, called Avoyers. Their places are for life, but they govern alternately one year. Besides these, in the number of senators there are two treasurers, and four bannereis: each of these govern a jurisdiction out of the capital. This city has a fine cathedral, two arsenals, and two hospitals.

Q. How is the canton of Berne divided?

A. Into what they call the German country, and the Pays de Vaud. The German country comprehends thirty-five bailiwicks; besides the four jurisdictions already mentioned. The most remarkable places are, Arberg, in an island formed by the river Aar, the fortress of Arbourg on a rock, and Königsfelden, which was formerly a convent, built in memory of the emperor Albert, who was interred there, as was also Leopold of Austria, who was killed at the battle of Sempach. There are also four other small cities, Zoffingue, Arau, Bruck, and Lentzbourg; they are governed by their own magistrates. The thirty-five bailiwicks above-mentioned, are divided into three districts, Argeu, Emmenthal, and Oberland; in this last, the people live chiefly on milk; they eat but little bread; are a stout, hardy set of men, and long-lived.—The country abounds in pasture. There are many natural curiosities, such as their ice-pit, perpetually full of ice; a periodical fountain; some rock crystal; and mines of lead and iron.

LESSON XXXI.

SWITZERLAND *continued.*3d. *Of the* PAYS DE VAUD.

Q. To whom did the Pays de Vaud belong?

A. It was formerly divided between the duke of Savoy, the bishop of Laufanne, and the cantons of Berne and Fribourg, who possessed a part of it since the war of Burgundy. The duke of Savoy continually annoyed the Genevese, who had embraced the reformation; the canton of Berne, to defend their ally, took up arms in 1536. They conquered the Pays de Vaud and part of Savoy almost without resistance. The bishop of Laufanne having taken the duke's part, the Bernois seized all his property;—his name was Bernard de Montfaucon, and was the last bishop who resided at Laufanne. The war ended by a treaty of peace, which stipulated that the Bernois should give up what they had gained in Savoy, and that the duke should leave them the Pays de Vaud,—which is a fruitful country, situated on the northern and eastern coast of the lake of Geneva,—having the Valais on the south, and Franche Comté on the west.

Q. How is that country divided?

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A. Into

A. Into twelve great bailiwics; the chief of which are Laufanne, Vevay and Morges, on the lake; Romainmotiers, Yverdun, Moudon, Payerne and Avenches, in the east. The largest city is Laufanne, the bishop of which, since the reformation, resides at Fribourg. It has a famous academy, and is governed by its own magistrates. There is a castle, and a cathedral adorned with marble, and reputed the finest Gothic temple in all Switzerland: that part of the country called Vaux, comprehends four parishes of the bailiwick of Laufanne, which produce excellent white wine. Vevay is a small, but ancient city, near the lake of Geneva;—Morges is also a little city on the same lake; has a port resorted to by French, Italian and German merchants. Romainmotiers is a small city, where there was formerly a rich abbey: there we find the lake of Joux, which becomes narrow towards the middle, and forms a canal, over which there is a bridge; its waters run under-ground—appear again, and form the river Orbe. Yverdun is a pretty city, situated on the western shore of the lake of Neufchatel: they undertook to join this lake by a canal to that of Geneva, but the project was laid aside. The city of Moudon is very ancient; it was the capital when the Pays de Vaud belonged to Savoy. Payerne was formerly a rich abbey; the bailiff has the title of governor; but has no share in the jurisdiction; —it

—it has its own magistrates. Avenches, in the time of the Romans, was a considerable city, and the capital of Helvetia: its circuit was extensive, as may yet be seen; but at present the city is very small;—there are still the remains of a noble amphitheatre, paved in mosaic: they meet with urns, medals, statues, and marble cornices, which prove its former magnificence. In the bailiwick of Aigle, which is part of the Pays de Vaud, there are curious salt-pits, marble quarries, crystallizations, mines of lead, sulphur, and many other curiosities.

LESSON XXXII.

SWITZERLAND *continued.*

3d. *Of the CANTON of LUCERNE.*

Q. WHERE is the canton of Lucerne situated?

A. That canton, the largest of the Catholic cantons, is bounded on the east by those of Zug and Schwitz, by that of Unterwald on the south, and on the two other sides by that of Berne: the capital is Lucerne, at the extremity of the lake of that name, and at the mouth of the river Reufs, over which there are three co-

vered bridges. It is the ordinary residence of the Spanish ambassador and the pope's nuncio. It was formerly subject to the house of Austria; but the inhabitants, tired of the Austrian oppression, threw off the yoke, and the city was received into the Helvetic confederation in 1332. It is governed much in the same manner as Berne; the chief of the republic has the title of Avoyer. There are several public edifices in the city,—the cathedral, the town-house, a college which belonged formerly to the Jesuits, and the water-tower, in the middle of the Reufs;—this tower had formerly a light-house for the use of the lake; thence the city took its name, and there the old records are kept.

Q. How is the canton divided?

A. Into fifteen bailiwicks; twelve interior, and three exterior. The principal cities are, Sursee and Sempach, with the abbeys of Munster and St. Urbain;—these two little cities are governed by their own laws, under the authority of the capital: they celebrate every year at Sempach, the battle which cemented the liberty of Switzerland. Munster is an abbey of regular canons; St. Urbain is a rich abbey of the order of Citeaux: the abbey is allied to the cantons of Berne and Soleure; and the treaty is renewed every time the abbé is changed.

Q. What mountains do you remark?

A. There

A. There is in the canton of Lucerne a very high mountain, called Mount Pilate, in which are found many natural curiosities; on its summit is a small lake, of which several fabulous stories have been related.

4th. Of the CANTON of URI.

Q. Where is the canton of Uri?

A. In the southern part of Switzerland proper; it contains no cities, but only boroughs and villages. It is bounded on the north by the canton of Schwitz; by the bailiwicks of Italy on the east; and by the cantons of Underwald and Berne, on the west. In the time of Julius Cæsar its inhabitants persuaded the other Helvetians to cross the Alps in search of a better country; and at the revolution, was one of the three who founded the confederation.

Q. How is it governed?

A. Democratically; the authority lies in the general assembly, composed of all inhabitants who have completed their fifteenth year. These assemblies are held yearly, and in the open country. Their magistrates in ordinary are sixty in number, chosen by the people; their chief is called Land-amman.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into three parts; the canton proper, and the vallies of Urseren and Livine; the capital is
Altdorf,

Altdorf, a large borough, a little distant from the lake of Lucerne, where resides the regency. Near this borough is the chapel of William Tell, where he left the boat, as said before. The valley of Urseren is properly under the protection of the canton; and that of Livine was ceded to the canton of Uri, in 1466, by Gelais-Maria, duke of Milan. There is an extraordinary bridge, called the devil's bridge, because they cannot conceive how men could build it; it bears on the points of two rocks, greatly elevated. There is also a mountain, called Mount St. Gothard, the most frequented passage to Italy, on the summit of which are seven small lakes, from which issue two rivers, the Reuss, and the Tessin, which run into Italy: On the declivity of this mountain there is a spot, called the Trembling Valley; it is a bridge, perpetually forming by ice and snow, which trembles beneath the traveller's feet; and under the ice, the river Tessin is heard to run with great rapidity.

L E S S O N XXXIII.

SWITZERLAND *continued.*

5th. *Of the CANTON of SCHWITZ.*

Q. How is the canton of Schwitz bounded?

A. On the north by those of Zurich and Zug; by Glaris on the east; by Uri on the south; and by the lake of Lucerne on the west.

Q. How is it governed?

A. Precisely in the same manner as Uri; it is the most extensive of the three first confederates. The capital is Schwitz, a large borough, near the lake of Lucerne; it is there that are held the general assemblies of the people, and is the residence of the regency. The canton is divided into six precincts: the inhabitants share the sovereign power, and give members to the magistracy; they also are in possession of four bailiwicks, two of which are only under their protection; those are Einsiedlen and la Marche; the first is a rich abbey of Benedictines; the abbé is a prince of the empire. Zuinglius was vicar of Einsiedlen before he preached the reformation. The abbey is a magnificent building; there is a miraculous statue of the Virgin Mary, a golden pyx,

pyx or box, in which the host is kept, which weighs 260 ounces, and is adorned with 1737 precious stones; and the fountain of the Virgin Mary, which is of marble, and throws water through fourteen pipes. There is also a place called Kufnacht, near which stood Gessler's castle, and a chapel built on the spot where William Tell killed him. There is besides, the village of Brunen, where the three confederate cantons swore their first alliance.

6th. Of the CANTON of UNDERWALD.

Q. Where is the canton of Underwald.

A. It is situated between those of Berne, Lucerne, and the lake of that name; it is divided into two vallies, one above the forest, and the other below; it contains only boroughs and villages. Their government is democratical; each valley has its land-amman and regency; but for foreign affairs they have a council of 58 members, taken from the two regencies. This canton is one of the three first confederates. There are the ruins of several ancient castles.

Q. Which is its capital?

A. Stantz, a large borough in the lower valley. There is a temple adorned with statues of marble, of which they have a quarry. There is also the borough of Sarnen, the independent abbey of Engelberg, under the protection of the cantons bordering on the lake of Lucerne; besides

sides the village of Saxelen. In this village is the tomb of Nicolas de Flue, a celebrated hermit, respectable for his piety and wisdom; he lived in the 15th century. The cantons often took his arbitration in their dissensions.

7th. Of the CANTON of ZUG.

Q. How is the canton of Zug situated?

A. North and east it is bounded by that of Zurich; south by Schwitz; and west by Lucerne. It formerly belonged to the house of Austria; the Switzers besieged it a short time after the revolution, and took the capital. They associated in the Helvetic confederation in 1352. This canton is divided into two parts; in the one the inhabitants are the sovereigns, and in the other they are subject to the first. The government is democratical; the people elect the land-amman; the council is composed of forty senators, thirteen of which come from the city, and twenty-seven from the country.

Q. Which is the capital?

A. Zug, a tolerable large city, near the lake of that name. In the fifteenth century an earthquake swallowed up the lower part of the city; but the inhabitants have built new streets on the opposite side. In this canton are yet seen the baths of Watterfvyl, which belong to the abbé de Wettingen; and Morgarten, on the frontiers
of

of Schwitz, where was fought that famous battle already spoken of. In spiritual matters this canton, and the four preceding ones, depend on the bishop of Constance.

LESSON XXXIV.

SWITZERLAND *continued*

81b. Of the CANTON of GLARIS.

Q. How is the canton of Glaris situated?

A. It has Gaster in the north; the county of Sargans on the east; the Grisons south; and the cantons of Uri and Schwitz on the west. This country abounds in cattle and good pasture-land. They have linen manufactories. They make cheese, with sweet herbs, which is much admired. They have quarries of marble, and some of slates, which have on them the impressions of fishes: It formerly belonged to the abbey of Seckingen; the house of Austria had also pretensions to it; but being oppressed by the bailiffs, the Swiss delivered them, and received them into the Helvetic confederation in 1352. As to
their

their religion, some are Protestants, and others Catholics; the former are much the greater number: in several villages the same chapel serves for both. The Catholics, in spiritual affairs, are subject to the bishop of Coire.

Q. How is this country governed?

A. It is divided into fifteen districts; each of them sends an equal number of members to the regency, which is composed of sixty-two counsellors, including the land-amman and the lieutenant, who are the two first magistrates; the general assembly of the people is held once a year; all the inhabitants aged sixteen, and upwards, are obliged to be there. The capital of the canton is Glaris, a large and well-built borough, in a valley, surrounded with mountains; there is also the village of Nafels, near which 350 of this canton defeated 15,000 Austrians in 1388; this battle is annually celebrated. There is also a fine convent of Capuchins; they have besides this, the manor of Verdenberg, on the Rhine. The inhabitants are Protestants, governed by a bailiff of the same religion.

9th. Of the CANTON of BASLE, or BASIL.

Q. What is the situation of the canton of Basle?

A. Its northern part is out of the ancient limits of Helvetia; Swabia bounds it on that side, and on the east; it has Soleure on the south, and
Alface

Alface on the west. The sovereign power resides in the burgesſes of the capital : the regency is composed of two hundred and eighty members ; the lesser council of sixty senators ; the chiefs are two burgo-masters, and two tribunes.

Q. Which is the capital ?

A. Basil, on the Rhine, which divides it in two unequal parts ; it is a rich and trading city, and the largest of all Switzerland ; it was formerly an imperial city : it had bishops till the reformation, when the burgesſes of the largest part of the city bought the lesser of the bishops. In the thirteenth century, the nobles of Basil left the city, and joined the emperor Maximilian in his wars against the Swiss. The burgesſes, in 1501, entered into the Helvetic confederation, and since then the nobles are excluded from all posts. The city is famous for its university, which is the only one in Switzerland ; it has produced great men in all sciences : It is also well known for the council held there in the fifteenth century. The most remarkable things to be seen are, the cathedral, where is the tomb of Erasmus ; the town-house, the library, and the museum, where they shew several pictures of the famous Holbein. They embraced the reformation much about the same time as Berne ; the burgesſes then turned the bishops out of the city.

Q. How

Q. How is the canton divided?

A. Into seven bailiwics; the most remarkable places are, Augst, Liechfall, and Vallenbourg. Augst, though but a village at present, was formerly a city, inhabited by the Romans; there are still remains of its magnificence. Liechfall is a small city belonging to the bishop of Basle: Vallenbourg is also a small city, in a passage of Mount Jura, with an elevated castle to defend that passage.

LESSON XXXV.

SWITZERLAND *continued.*

10. *Of the CANTON of FRIBOURG.*

Q. WHERE is the canton of Fribourg?

A. It is in the southern part of Switzerland; it is surrounded entirely by the canton of Berne, except a narrow neck of land towards the north. The government is aristocratic; there are but a certain number of families entitled to occupy public places: The regency is composed of two hundred members, who form the sovereign council. The capital is Fribourg, on the Save,
K a pretty

a pretty large city, but irregular. The prelate, who takes the title of bishop of Laufanne, resides there. St. Nicholas, the cathedral, is remarked for its fine steeple: It has a college, formerly under the direction of the Jesuits. The city was founded in 1179, by Berthold, fourth duke of Zeringue; has belonged successively to the counts Kybourg, Hapsbourg, and Savoy; and entered into the Helvetic confederation in 1481. The territory of Fribourg has been aggrandized by purchases of land, and wars with Savoy. Near the city is an hermitage, hewn out of a rock, which has a chapel and its steeple, a dining-hall, a parlour, and two rooms, all done by the labour of an hermit and his valet, who worked at it twenty-five years. The hermit was unfortunately drowned, crossing the Save, in 1708.

Q. What is contained in that canton?

A. Nineteen exterior, and four interior bailiwicks; the latter were their former possessions. The most remarkable places are Gruyeres, Romont, and Estavayer. Gruyeres had formerly its own counts; but by the extravagance of the last count, his estates were sold to the Bernois, and those of Fribourg. Romont had also its counts, who were of the younger branch of Savoy; the last of them forfeited all his estates, for having, in the fifteenth century, taken part with the duke of Burgundy against the Swis. Estavayer,

Estavayer, on the lake of Neufchatel, had also its own lords; there is the remains of a castle: There are several convents, such as the Carthusians, the abbey of Hauterive, &c. one in the bailiwick of Gruyeres, and the other in that of Romont.

11th. Of the CANTON of SOLEURE.

Q. What are the boundaries of Soleure?

A. It is bounded on the north by the canton of Basle; by that of Berne east and south; and by the territories of the bishop of Basle on the west. Their government is aristocratic; the burgeses of the capital have an exclusive right to public places. The grand council is composed of one hundred members, and the senate of thirty-three; the chiefs are two avoyers, who sit annually. For spiritual affairs they depend on the bishops of Constance, Basle, and Laufanne. The capital is Soleure on the Aar, a very ancient city, tolerably large, and fortified in the modern style, in an agreeable valley, at the foot of mount Jura; it was formerly an imperial city: its inhabitants joined those of Berne in the wars against the house of Austria; as it did the Swiss against the duke of Burgundy, and was admitted to the confederation in 1481. Soleure has a collegiate church, composed of twelve canons and a provost; the French ambassador always resides there. They have a cathedral newly built; the

house which belonged to the Jesuits, and the French ambassador's hotel are situated near the ramparts.

Q. How is the canton divided?

A. Into twelve bailiwicks; eight exterior, and four interior. Most of their lands belonged to different noblemen, who sold them by degrees to the city of Soleure. There is the little city of Olten, which has a bridge on the Aar; Dornock, a castle on the Birs, near which the Swiss gained a battle over the Germans in 1409.

LESSON XXXVI.

SWITZERLAND *continued.*

12th. *Of the CANTON of SCHAFFHAUSEN.*

Q. WHERE is the canton of Schaffhausen?

A. It is situate beyond the Rhine, and in Germany. It has Zurich on the south; and Swabia on the three other sides. The sovereignty belongs to the capital, which is divided into twelve tribes or clans, one of which is composed of the nobles. The regency has eighty-four members, which form the grand and little council: The
chief

chief magistrate is a burgo-master. The capital is Schaffhausen, an ancient, large, and trading city on the Rhine; it has a bridge, ingeniously contrived; it was formerly an imperial city; and had been mortgaged to the house of Austria, but they redeemed themselves, and insured their liberty, by entering into the confederation in 1501. They have an antique fortress, named *Unoth*; the town-house, and two very large churches; the cathedral, and the church of St. John.

Q. How is the canton divided?

A. Into ten small bailiwicks; none are remarkable except Neukirch, a small city, well-built; all the streets run parallel to each other.

13th. *Of the CANTON of APPENZEL.*

Q. WHERE is the canton of Appenzel?

A. In the eastern part of Switzerland; having the territories of the abbé of St. Gall on the north; Rheinthal in the east; and Toggenbourg west and south. It is divided into two parts, which form two republicks, independent of each other for private affairs, but united for their common interest; each has six communities, or what they call *Rôdes*; the government of both is democratic; they each hold their general assembly once a year. Six of the rôdes are Catholics, and the others Protestants; the latter are much the most numerous. In the sixteenth cen-

tury there was a religious war in that country, which was brought to a conclusion by the mediation of the other cantons, who decided that the interior rôdes should be occupied by the Catholics, and the exterior by the Protestants. The Catholics, in religious affairs, are directed by the bishop of Constance; the Protestants have their own synod; as they have also in all the other Protestant cantons

Q. Which is the capital?

A. Appenzel, on the river Sitter; a rich borough, very populous, and a place of trade; there is also Herisau, an ancient borough. They have some natural curiosities; among others, a sort of white crystal, scored at right angles with black stripes, and many other curious productions.

LESSON XXXVII.

SWITZERLAND *continued.*

The Countries subject to SWITZERLAND.

Q. WHAT subjects have the Swiss?

A. Their subjects are those countries situated out of the limits, and in the neighbourhood of
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the cantons; which countries have either been conquered in their wars, or given up to them by treaties; they are possessed and governed in common. They may be divided into three classes, according to their situation; the first east, the second south, and the third west of Switzerland.

I. *The EASTERN CLASS.*

Q. Which are the countries of that division?

A. There are in the east seven provinces; viz. the county of Baden; the free provinces, Thurgau, Rheintal; the county of Sargans, Gaster, and the city of Rapperswyl. The county of Baden, east of Zurich, and west of Berne, is an extensive country, very fruitful and populous, watered by three rivers, the Aar, the Reuss, and the Limmat: it belonged to the house of Austria when the Swiss took it, in 1415, and was guaranteed to them in 1474; and, since the treaty of Arau, in 1718, it belongs fully to the cantons of Zurich and Berne. Baden is the capital, an ancient and pretty large city, famous for its mineral bath. Their religion is mixed, but the Catholics are most numerous.

Q. Which are the free provinces?

A. They are a long and narrow tract of land south of Baden, between the cantons of Zurich and Berne. They are so called, because they were formerly three independent manors the Swiss

took them from the Austrians at the same time they took Baden: It was possessed by six cantons till the peace of Arau; in virtue of that treaty, a line was drawn from east to west, which separates it into two provinces, north and south; the northern belongs to Zurich and Berne, the other to different cantons. They are all Catholics, and depend on the bishop of Constance. They have Breimgarten and Meltingen, both on the Reuss, which are governed by their own laws: there is also the rich abbey of Muri, a fine building, in which there is a library, where many curious manuscripts are preserved.

LESSON XXXVIII.

SWITZERLAND *continued.*

Of the Countries subject to SWITZERLAND.

Q. WHAT is the situation of Thurgau?

A. It has the lake of Constance on the east; the canton of Zurich on the west; and the abbé St. Gall's possessions on the south: It is a rich
and

and populous country, and the largest bailiwick of Switzerland: it takes its name from the river Thur, which crosses it from south to north. It comprehended formerly, under the name of Landgravate, all the eastern part of Switzerland. It belonged to the house of Austria; the seven ancient cantons conquered it 1460, and confirmed to the people the privileges they enjoy: Several cantons were sovereigns of it, among which that of Berne has had a share since the peace of Arau. Each canton, in its turn, sends a bailiff for two years. The assemblies are held yearly at Weinfelden; their president is captain of the country, and chosen amongst them by the sovereign cantons. The Roman Catholic and Protestant religions are professed openly, though the latter is much superior in number. The capital of all the country is Frawenfeld, a small city, where resides the bailiff; it has two churches, which serve in common for both religions. There are three other little cities, Arbon, Bischofzell, and Diesenhoffen: they have also a great number of rich abbeys; the most considerable are Rheinau and Richenau.

Q. What is Rheinthal?

A. It is a long and narrow valley, traversed in all its length by the Rhine, which enters the lake of Constance in the north, and the canton of Appenzel in the west. The country is rich and populous; produces good wine, and trades deeply
in

in linen and flax. It was sold to the people of Appenzel; but some of the ancient cantons took it from them in the wars against the abbé de St. Gall. It now belongs to the seven ancient cantons. Appenzel has a share in the sovereignty since they entered the confederation, and Berne since the treaty of Arau. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Protestants, but the Catholics exercise their religion openly. Rheineck, situated on the spot where the Rhine enters the lake of Constance, is the capital; a small, but trading city; it has a castle, where the bailiff resides.

LESSON XXXIX.

SWITZERLAND *continued*.

Of the Country subject to SWITZERLAND.

Q. Where is Sargans situated?

A It is between Toggenbourg north; the Grisons east; and Glaris west: It formerly had its counts, who sold it, in 1485, to the seven cantons, who, jointly with Berne, are sovereigns of it at present, and each sends a bailiff in its turn. It is divided into two parts by the river Save,

Save, which are called Upper and Lower Sargans. Their religion is mixed. The capital is Sargans, in the upper part; it has a castle, on a rock, where the bailiff resides. The remarkable places are, Vallenstadt, Fulmo, well known for its steel-foundry, and the abbey of Pleffers; it is a rich abbey; the abbé is a prince of the empire; the building is magnificent, and inlaid with marble: near it are some renowned baths, which have a wonderful effect: They belong to the abbé.

Q. Where is Gaster?

A. Gaster is between Toggenbourg east, and the canton of Schwitz west: it belonged to the house of Austria, who sold it to the cantons of Schwitz and Glaris, in 1462, who possess it in common. It is divided into the bailiwicks of Gaster and Utznack, and governed by the sovereign cantons. We remark Utznack, the capital, which is a little city, and Schennis, a borough, and a celebrated abbey of nuns, who may all, if they choose, leave the monastery, and enter into the marriage-state, except the abbess, who is titled a princess of the empire.

Q. What is Rapperswyl?

A. It is a tolerable large city and well-built; situated on a neck of land, which advances into the lake of Zurich; it has a bridge which crosses the whole width of the lake; it is 1750 paces long. This city had its counts; but the family
being

being extinct, it devolved to the house of Austria; and the inhabitants put themselves under the protection of the cantons of Uri, Schwitz, Underwald, and Glaris, who governed it sovereignly. At the peace of Arau they took their former privileges, under the protection of Zurich and Berne; for that reason it is reckoned among the subjects of the Swiss. The inhabitants are Catholics, and the Capuchins have there a very fine convent.

LESSON XL.

SWITZERLAND *continued.*

2d. *Of the Southern Countries subject to SWITZERLAND.*

Q. WHAT are their southern possessions?

A. They are in possession of seven governments, which were formerly part of the dutchy of Milan; they are Mendrisio, Lugano, Locarno, Val Madia, Billinzone, Riviera, and Val Brenna; the four first belong to twelve cantons, that of Appenzel being excluded: the other three are possessed solely by Uri, Schwitz, and Under-

Underwald. They were abandoned to the cantons by Maximilian Sforza, duke of Milan, for the services rendered him by the Swiss in his wars in Italy; — and confirmed to them by Francis I. king of France. The sovereign cantons send alternately a bailiff, as governor, whose place is for two years. The inhabitants have great prerogatives; they speak broken Italian; they are industrious. The soil produces wine, and good pastures: They are rigid Catholics. Each government bears the name of its capital. The chief cities are Lugano and Locarno.

3d. *Of the Western Countries subject to SWITZERLAND.*

Q. What are their western possessions?

A. Four bailiwics; Schwartzenbourg, Grandson, Echallens, and Morat, which belong to Berne and Fribourg. In 1424 they bought Schwartzenbourg of the house of Savoy; conquered Morat from the same; and also those of Grandson and Echallens from the house of Chalons; all which were confirmed in 1476. They are governed by bailiffs sent alternately by the two cantons. Schwartzenbourg, Morat and Grandson, are Protestants; at Echallens both religions are professed in the same church. The canton of Berne has alone the spiritual and temporal jurisdiction at Schwartzenbourg. Morat is a small city, on the lake of that name. Grandson

fon is also a small city, with a castle, on the lake of Neufchatel. In the bailiwick of Echallens is the city of Orbe, on the river of that name; it was very considerable in the time of the Romans. There are several remains of its ancient grandeur, such as mosaic pavements, destroyed columns and porticoes, fragments of marble, &c. There is also the borough of Gersau, near the lake of Lucerne, which is independent.

LESSON LXI.

SWITZERLAND *continued.*

Of the Swiss Allies.

Q. Who are the people allied to Switzerland?

A. They are countries bordering the cantons; who, at different times, have formed alliances with the Helvetic corps, or with some of its cantons, and preserved their independence:—These are of two classes, those associated to the nation, and who constitute a part of it, with their seats and votes in the diet; and those who are simply allied, without those prerogatives. Of the first class are the abbey and city of St. Gall

Gall in the east; the city of Mulhausen in the north; and that of Bienne in the west: Those simply allied are, the Grisons and the Valais in the south; the republic of Geneva in the west; the principality of Neufchatel, and the bishoprick of Basle in the north.

1st. Of the Abbey of St. Gall.

Q. Where is the abbey of St. Gall situated?

A. The abbey of St. Gall is situated within the precinct of the city of that name; separated, nevertheless, by a wall, which surrounds it; and are absolutely independent of each other. The abbé takes the title of prince of the empire, has possessions in Germany, and holds a council of regency in the abbey; he is elected by the monks, who are one hundred in number, and the lot always falls on one of themselves. He is not only the first ally of the Switzers, but has also some particular alliances with the cantons of Zurich, Lucerne, Schwitz, and Glaris, who are the protectors of the abbey and its territories. His subjects are of two classes; the first are the inhabitants of the country between Thurgau and the lake of Constance; the second are those of the country of Toggenbourg. In the former is the little city of Wyl, where the abbé has a palace; and Roschach, a borough, with a castle, on the lake of Constance. The inhabitants are Catholics. Toggenbourg is bounded by Thurgau

gäu north; by Appenzel east; by Gaster south; and by Zurich west: It is surrounded by high mountains. This country is reputed for its cotton manufacture.

2d. Of the City of ST. GALL.

Q. How is the city of St. Gall situated?

A. The city of St. Gall is situated north of Appenzel, at some distance from the lake of Constance; it formerly depended on the abbé; but they obtained their liberty by degrees; either by purchases from him, or obtaining privileges from the emperor: and, to confirm their freedom, they entered into an alliance with the cantons of Zurich, Berne, Schwitz, Lucerne, and Glaris. It is governed aristocratically; its chiefs are three burgo-masters, who preside in their turns, and are chosen by the bailiffs. The city is tolerably large, and well-built: it is famous for its manufactures, and trade in fine linens. The inhabitants are all Protestants. Its territories, beyond the walls, are of little extent; they have bailiwicks in the county of Thurgau. Near the city, on the river Goldach, they have a bridge of a singular construction.

3d. Of the City of MULHAUSEN.

Q. Where and what is the city of Mulhausen?

A. It is situated in the Sundgau, beyond the limits of Switzerland, surrounded on all sides by
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the French territories. It was formerly an imperial city: the bishop of Straßburgh made a conquest of it; but the emperor Rodolphus I. re-established them in all their former privileges. They entered into an alliance with the cantons of Berne, Fribourg, Soleure, and Basle, and afterwards, in 1515, with the whole Helvetic corps, of which they still constitute a part; though the Catholic cantons declined their alliance, in 1588, on account of two Catholic citizens who had been exiled; but the troubles were soon settled by the Protestant cantons. The government is aristocratic; the council is composed of seventy-nine members; the principal magistrates are three burgo-masters, who govern by turns. It is a trading, well-built, and populous city: the river Ill surrounds it on all sides. The inhabitants are Protestants: They have a small territory without their walls.

4th. Of the City of BIENNE.

Q. What is the city of Bienne?

A. The city of Bienne, and its territories, form a small state, situated between the canton of Soleure on the east; the principality of Neuchâtel on the west; and the canton of Berne on the south. The sovereignty belongs partly to the bishop of Basle, and partly to the capital. At the nomination of the bishop, the citizens, under

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certain

certain conditions, pay him homage, and confirm his prerogatives: he receives a part of all fines, and names a mayor, who assists at all the councils, but has not a deciding vote. The city has the civil and criminal jurisdiction, and many other privileges, such as tolls, customs, and part of the fines. Bienne first associated with the cantons of Berne, Fribourg, and Soleure, and after with the whole Helvetic corps, in 1476; but besides that, they have a private contract with Berne. It is situate at the foot of mount Jura, on the river Suse, and near the lake of that name; it is moderately large, and its inhabitants are Protestants. On the same lake we find Neuveville, or Bonneville, under the authority of the bishop of Basle; but it has its particular council, and enjoys great privileges. The bishop keeps there a lord temporal, who resides in an ancient castle near the city. They are Protestants, and, like those of Bienne, independent of the prince in spiritual affairs.

LESSON XLII.

SWITZERLAND *continued.**5th. Of the Country of the GRISONS.**Q.* Where is the Grisons' country situated?*A.* It is situate in the eastern part of Switzerland. Its boundary, north and east, is the county of Tirol; on the south, the bailiwicks of Italy, and the States of Venice; and on the west, the cantons of Uri and Glaris. This country is the most extensive of all those allied to the Swiss. It is covered with mountains, but, nevertheless, well peopled. The low grounds, in some places, produce corn and wine.*Q.* To whom did it formerly belong?*A.* It was divided amongst a great number of sovereign lords, who being continually at war with each other, inhumanly oppressed their subjects. The people united in the fifteenth century to defend themselves against their tyrants. They attacked them one after the other,—obliged several of them to fly the country,—bought their liberty of the others, and thus became independent: in short, to cement their liberty, they made a strict union with the Swiss, in 1497; and contracted a perpetual alliance with the seven

elder cantons. They sustained a long war against the emperor Charles V. who had formed the design of seizing Valteline, in order to form a free communication between his German states and his dutchy of Milan, in Italy. They demanded assistance from France, whose interest it was to oppose the emperor's views, and who sent them a succour of troops. This war was brought to an issue in 1639, by a treaty, which has since been often ratified. The Grisons recovered Valteline, and are at this day allied to France and the house of Austria.

Q. What constitutes the country of the Grisons ?

A. It forms a republic, divided into three clans; the Grise west, the Caddée south, and ten jurisdictions in the east. In 1742 they formed a perpetual confederation, and constituted but one state; nevertheless, each division has preserved its independence for private affairs. The government is democratic; the sovereignty resides in the general diet, to which each clan sends its deputies. Every clan is composed of a certain number of corporations, every one of which elects its magistrates, and is governed by its own laws. Public affairs are communicated to each corporation, where all citizens of the age of sixteen have their seats; and they are decided by a majority: after which, those affairs are carried before the general diet, where each
clan

clan has a certain number of votes, which do not depend on the deputies; and all is decided by a majority of votes. The general diet alternately assembles at Jlantz, Coire, and Davos. Each clan has also what may be called a provincial diet, to which they elect a president, and regulate private affairs.

Q. What religion do they profess?

A. The reformation is their general persuasion; there are, notwithstanding, some Catholics: the bishop of Coire and his chapter hold the first rank; there are also some few abbeys. Coire is looked upon as the capital of the Grisons; it is situated in the Caddée, a little distance from the Rhine; it is separated in two parts, one, where the bishop and canons reside, which includes the cathedral; the other is called the city. The bishop is a prince of the empire; he has the prerogative of the mint; he was formerly sovereign of the city, but it is now independent: his revenues have been greatly curtailed by the reformation.

Q. How is the city governed?

A. It has its own magistrates and form of government; the chief of the regency is a burgo-master, who is at the same time president of the clan of Caddée. It has also a mint; and all the inhabitants are Protestants.

Q. What constitutes the Caddée?

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A. It

A. It comprehends the valley of Eugadine, where the river Inn takes its rise ; it has also the borough of St. Maurice, known for its mineral waters.

Q. What is found in the Grise?

A. The little city of Jlantz, the first that is met with on the Rhine : near that city is Disentis, an ancient and rich abbey of Benedictines.

Q. What is met within the ten jurisdictions?

A. Nothing remarkable but the village of Davos, where the provincial diet is held. The house of Austria raises a revenue from that country, which formerly depended on the Tirol. Part of the mountains of the Grisons were anciently called the Julienne Alps ; and there are still in Eugadine, the remains of columns, which are thought to have been erected by Julius Cæsar or Augustus. The Grisons possess four countries in common, viz. the county of Bormio, the county of Chiavenne, the Valteline, and the lordship of Meyenfeld, which in all form nine bailiwicks, the three first in the south, and the fourth towards the north ; the two counties and the Valteline were ceded to them in 1512, by Maximilian Sforza, duke of Milan ; and in 1509, they had bought the lordship of Meyenfeld. The inhabitants of this lordship are Protestants ; those of the three others are Catholics.

Q. What happened with regard to religion?

A. The

A. The Protestants were very numerous in the last century, but the Catholics made a general slaughter of them; since that, the free exercise of religion has been prohibited in the Valteline.

Q. Which are the capitals of those countries?

A. The cities of Bormio and Chiavenne are the capitals of the counties of those names; Meyenfeld is a pretty city on the Rhine: Sondrio and Tirano, are boroughs on the Valteline. In the last century there existed a rich and well-built borough in the county of Chiavenne, named Pleurs, which was entirely destroyed by the fall of a neighbouring mountain, and its inhabitants buried in the ruins. The country of Valteline produces wine much esteemed; they dig grottos in the rocks, which serve them for cellars; they meet with a sort of blue stone, which they work on the lathe, and convert to many uses.

L E S S O N XLIII.

SWITZERLAND *continued.*

6th. Of the VALAIS.

Q. What is meant by the Valais?

A. It is a long and narrow vale, which extends from east to west, and traversed in its whole

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length

length by the Rhone: it is bounded on the north by the canton of Berne, on the east by Uri, on the south by Piedmont and the Milanese, by Savoy and the lake of Geneva on the west. It is divided into Upper Valais in the east, and Lower Valais in the west: the first is separated from the second by the river Morge, and contains seven communities. The Valais was formerly a part of the German empire; afterwards the upper part was allotted to the bishop of Sion, and the remainder to the house of Savoy. The people finding themselves oppressed by the bishop, endeavoured to restrain his power; but he, assisted by Savoy, raised a civil war in the country. The inhabitants, aided by the canton of Berne, routed his troops, and gained the Lower Valais, which has been subjected to them ever since.

Q. What connection have they with the Swiss?

A. After having formed, at different times, alliances with several cantons, they were at last admitted into the Helvetic corps in 1529; they have, besides, a particular alliance with the seven Catholic cantons, and are comprised in the alliance with France. There were formerly a great number of Protestants, but they were all drove away by the Catholics, which is now the only religion professed there.

Q. How is the Valais governed?

A. The

A. The sovereignty is divided between the bishop of Sion and the deputies of the communities of the Upper Valais; the bishop has the title of prince of the empire, and count of Valais; he coins money, and is elected by his canons and the deputies of the communities. The second dignitary is the bailiff or captain-general; he is elected by the bishop and deputies; he judges all civil causes: The general assembly of Upper Valais is held twice a year at Sion; the bishop presides, and the bailiff collects the votes; it names the governors of Lower Valais, and decides absolutely on all affairs: Besides this, each community has its council, and its chief, styled Mayor.

Q. Which is the capital of Valais?

A. Sion, in the Upper Valais, on the river Sitten, and near the Rhone; it is a large city, has two castles, Bourbillon and Valeria, besides the mayory, which is the usual residence of the bishop; these castles command the country: Near it there is also the large borough of Brieg, where resides the captain; and Leuck, famous for its hot baths, which are much frequented. These baths are situated in a deep valley, at the foot of the high mountain of Gemmi: they have hewn a passage in the rock, which is the only one by which the summit can be attained,

Q. How is the Valais divided?

A. Into

A. Into fix bailiwics or governments; three on the right, and three on the left shore of the Rhone: We remark the ancient borough of Martigni, and the little city of St. Maurice, with a famous abbey. Near St. Maurice there is a fine bridge, on the Rhone, defended by a castle; this bridge is the communication between Valais and Berne. In the road from Valais to Piedmont, crossing mount St. Bernard, there is an hospitable convent, where travellers are lodged and treated gratis. Near the city of Sion there is a convent entirely hewn out of the rock.

LESSON LXIV.

SWITZERLAND *continued.*

7th. Of the Republic of GENEVA.

Q. WHAT constitutes the republic of Geneva?

A. It comprehends only its capital and a territory of little extent; it is situated at the western extremity of the lake Lemán, or lake of Geneva, and bounded on all sides by France and Savoy. Geneva is an ancient city, well known in history,
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from the time of Julius Cæsar, and the decline of the empire. It was successively subject to the Franks, Burgundians, and the emperors of Germany. Frederick II. granted many privileges to it, made it an imperial city, and afterwards gave up all his claims over it to the bishop of Geneva. The sovereignty over the city was sometime after disputed, by the bishops, the counts of Geneva, and the dukes of Savoy: The former made themselves masters of it by purchasing the claims of the house of Savoy. In fine, the Genevese, having discarded their bishop at the epoch of the reformation, in 1534, formed themselves into a republic, and established that form of government which exists to this day.

Q. What did the duke of Savoy attempt against them ?

A. Charles Emanuel, duke of Savoy, formed the design of storming the city, in the night of the 12th of December, 1602; and though a great number of soldiers, with their chiefs, had scaled the walls, and penetrated into the city, the citizens flew to arms, drove them back, and took several of their chiefs, whom they executed immediately: after which the duke, through the mediation of France, concluded a treaty with Geneva, at St. Julien, and relinquished all his pretensions.

Q. What is the government of Geneva ?

A. It

A. It is democratic ; the sovereignty resides in the general assembly of all the citizens of twenty-five years of age, and upwards. This assembly is held the first day of the year, and has great power ; it elects the magistrates, who are accountable to the assembly ; it establishes and abrogates laws, regulates taxes, decides solely on peace and war, and treats with foreign powers. All affairs whatever are settled by a majority.

Q. How is the magistracy composed ?

A. Of a great and little council ; the grand council is composed of two hundred, and the little one of twenty-five ; these two bodies have at their head four syndics, who hold their places but one year. All affairs are discussed and decided by these councils, except those which by their importance, require to be brought before the general assembly.

Q. What disturbances have happened ?

A. In the year 1736 the citizens persuaded themselves that the magistrates went beyond the power committed to them, and in consequence, took up arms ; but these disturbances were appeased by the mediation of France and the allied cantons : These disturbances were renewed, for the same cause, and were again settled, in 1768 ; but having since broke out again, with more violence, have given rise to a change in the republic.

Q. What is that change ?

A. France,

A. France, Sardinia, and the canton of Berne, having sent troops, took possession of Geneva; and it is now garrisoned by the soldiers of these three powers, who are allied to the republic;—they have given them to understand that their intention for so doing was, to establish a permanent tranquillity in Geneva.

Q. In what manner is Geneva connected with Switzerland?

A. It entered into the Helvetic confederation in 1588, and has a particular alliance with Zurich and Berne. The reformation, of the Calvinistic persuasion, is the only religion professed. Calvin and Theodore de Beza lived many years at Geneva, and they both died there.

Q. What is remarked of that city?

A. Where the Rhone issues from the lake, it divides the city of Geneva into two unequal parts: It is a city of great trade, well-built, advantageously situated, and fortified in the modern manner: It has a celebrated academy.

Q. What does Geneva possess out of the city?

A. Its outward territories are not considerable; they formerly held them in common with the duke of Savoy; but they have acquired the duke's portion by a treaty; on which occasion the republic negotiated with that prince, as a sovereign and independent state, in 1756.

L E S S O N XXVII.

SWITZERLAND *continued.*8th. *Of the Principality of NEUFCHATEL.*

Q. WHAT is the principality of Neufchatel ?

A. It is a petty state; bounded on the north by Franch-Comté; by the archbishoprick of Basle on the east; by the lake of Neufchatel on the south; and by the bailiwick of Grandson on the west. Though it is a mountainous country in some parts, it is productive and populous; they have extensive vineyards, which give them very good red wine: Of late years they have had a tolerable brisk trade, especially in the capital, and divers arts and sciences have been cultivated with success; such as printed linens, watches, and cutlery work in all its branches.

Q. What does the principality contain ?

A. It comprehends the county of Neufchatel, and that of Valengin; the latter had formerly its counts, who were tributary to the former; these counts were of the house of Neufchatel, and originally of Burgundy. The last of that house was Lewis, who left only two daughters, Isabella and Varenna; the first succeeded him, and dying

without children, instituted for her heir, Conrad of Fribourg, her nephew. John of Fribourg, his son, dying without issue, made a will, by which he bequeathed the principality to Rodolphus of Hochberg, his cousin, who descended by the female line from the ancient counts of Neufchatel. Philip of Hochberg, who succeeded to his father Rodolphus, had but one daughter, named Jane, who married, in 1504, Lewis of Orleans, duke of Longueville; she brought him in dowry the county of Neufchatel, which remained in that family for the space of two hundred years: about that time the duke of Longueville was in the service of the king of France, and engaged in his wars in Italy; the Swiss, who declared against France, took possession of Neufchatel; they governed it two years; but when the war was ended, they returned it to its owner, in 1529.

Q. Who was the most famous prince of that family?

A. The most renowned count of Neufchatel, of the house of Orleans, was Henry II. who was first plenipotentiary for France at the peace of Westphalia, in 1648; he had two sons, the eldest of which was known by the name of the abbé de Orleans; who, having entered into holy orders, gave up his pretensions to the count de St. Pol, his younger brother; he had also a daughter, who married the duke of Nemours.

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The count de St. Pol being killed, passing the Rhine, in 1672, and unmarried, the abbé de Orleans resumed all his rights, and was acknowledged prince of Neufchatel, a title which he preserved till his death. His succession was disputed by the dukes of Nemours, his sister, and the prince de Conti, whom the abbé had named his universal heir; but the states, according to the laws of the country, awarded it to the dukes; who, after having enjoyed it many years, died without issue, in 1707.

Q. What happened after that?

A. This sovereignty was then claimed by several princes, under different pretensions, which they laid before the states; and it was decided in favour of Frederick I. king of Prussia, and it has since remained to that family.

Q. How is it connected with Switzerland?

A. The prince of Neufchatel is allied to the cantons of Berne, Lucerne, Fribourg, and Soleure; he has also a particular communication with the states of Berne, who arbitrate all differences between the prince and the citizens. The government is monarchical; the prince keeps a governor there; but his authority is limited by that of the people, who have great prerogatives, such as, obliging the sovereignty to reside in the country; that all civil affairs shall be decided by the tribunal of the states; that the people shall be exempted from taxes; that

that they shall have the privilege of enlisting in foreign service, the same as the Swiss, provided their sovereign be not engaged against those powers.

Q. What is the tribunal of the states?

A. It is composed of twelve judges; *i. e.* four nobles, four castellanies, or judges of a castleward, and four city councils; besides the governor, who is president.

Q. What is their religion?

A. Farel preached the reformation at Neufchatel, in 1530, and all the inhabitants adopted it, except those of the castelany of Landeron, who are still Catholics. The reformed clergy formed a synod, which enjoys many privileges, particularly that of naming to vacant rectories.

LESSON XLVI.

SWITZERLAND *continued.*

Of the Principality of NEUFCHATEL.

Q. How is the state of Neufchatel divided?

A. It is composed, as said before, of the counties of Neufchatel and Valengin; which, together,

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compose

compose nineteen jurisdictions ; *i. e.* four castellanies, and fifteen mayoralties.

Q. How were they united ?

A. In the fifteenth century the two counties were separated ; they were again united in 1592, when Maria de Bourbon, widow of Leonor d'Orleans, purchased the county of Valengin of its owner, the count Montbeliard.

Q. Which is the capital of the states ?

A. Neufchatel, on the lake of that name ; a pretty large city, agreeably situated, and well-built ; the residence of the governor. This city has its particular magistrates and a council, which has the civil government of the city, and its liberties ; the general council is formed of two others, one of forty members, and the other of twenty-four ; their chiefs are four capital burgeses, called the four ministerialists ; they hold their places two years, and each presides six months ; there is a general assembly of the citizens every three years.

Q. What other cities are there ?

A. Two small cities, Landeron and Boudri, with the borough of Valengin, capital of the county of that name.

Q. What is remarked of the county of Valengin ?

A. That the people have very great privileges ; they assemble every three years to elect magistrates : there are also two villages, situate

between the mountains, which contain near six thousand souls; they are called Locle and La Chaux-de-fond; they are almost all able watch-makers, who send their work all over Europe: their mountains and marl-pits abound in shells, and other natural curiosities.

8th. Of the Bishoprick of BASLE.

Q. WHERE is the bishoprick of Basle situated?

A. The territories of that bishoprick form a principality of some extent; it is bounded on the north by Sundgau; by the canton of Soleure south and east; and by the county of Montbeliard on the west. It is governed monarchically; the bishop is the temporal sovereign; he ranks among the princes of the empire, for the circle of the Upper Rhine; he had formerly great prerogatives over the city of Basle, which he lost at the time of the reformation; he then sold to the canton of Basle all that part of the city on the right shore of the Rhine, with some other of his possessions; he is only allied to the seven Catholic cantons, but he has a particular alliance with France.

Q. How is this country divided?

A. As the two religions are professed in this principality, it is separated into the Catholic and Protestant divisions. The capital of the bishoprick is Porentrui, a small city, with a castle,

where the bishop has resided since the reformation. In the Catholic division there is Delmont and St. Ursane, the rich abbey of Bellelay, independent of the abbé, and also the village of Arlesheim, where the canons of Basle retired at the time of the reformation. They enjoy a great revenue, and have a right to elect a bishop, who is generally chosen from among themselves. The principal places of the Protestant division are, Bienne and Neuveville, with Motiers-Grand-Val, under the protection of Berne; there is also le Val St. Ymier. We meet, in the bishoprick of Basle, a road cut through a rock, called *Pierre Pertuis*; it was formed by the Romans, for a communication between the country of Rauragues and Helvetia; there yet remains an inscription, but it is almost defaced.

LESSON XLVII.

Of the NETHERLANDS.

Q. WHERE are the Netherlands situated?

A. They are bounded by France, on the south; by Germany, on the east; and by the ocean on the

the two other sides: they are also called the Low Countries, because they are near the sea, and at the mouths of several rivers. These provinces formerly constituted what was called Belgia; they were conquered by France, in the fifth century, and the successors of Charlemagne were in possession of them till the ninth. At the decline of the empire, the governors of them usurped the sovereign power, and formed seventeen provinces, which still subsist: after having had their separate sovereigns for a considerable time, they passed, either by marriages or conquests, to the family of Flanders, and afterwards to that of Burgundy, who united them all.

Q. How did the house of Austria come to possess them?

A. Charles the Bold, the last duke of Burgundy, having but one daughter, named Maria, that princess, in 1477, married Maximilian, archduke of Austria, and brought him for her dowry, the Low Countries and Franche Comté. The emperor Charles V. grandson of Maximilian, who inherited these provinces, having been raised to the crown of Spain, the Low Countries became a part of that monarchy, and were subject to Philip II. son and successor of Charles V.

Q. What was Philip II.'s plan?

A. In 1565 he formed a design of depriving these provinces of the privileges they had till then enjoyed, and of establishing the inquisition,

on pretence that some of them had embraced the reformation.

Q. What was the effect?

A. Philip II. having made the duke of Alva governor of the Low Countries, his cruelty towards them exasperated the people to such a degree, that the heads of the nobility united for the defence of their liberty, and freed themselves from the yoke of Spain.

Q. What ensued?

A. They formed two bodies in 1579; the eight northern provinces, who had adhered to the Protestant religion, established an union between themselves, which has ever since subsisted, and chose for their chief William Prince of Orange, of the house of Nassau. The United Provinces, supported by France and England, headed by Maurice and Frederic Henry, sons of William, defended themselves with the greatest success, against all the forces of Spain, which has never been able to subdue them since. They were acknowledged free and independent of Spain, by the peace of Munster, in 1648; and since that, commerce and toleration has made them a flourishing people.

Q. In what wars have they been engaged since?

A. Having declared themselves for the house of Austria, they have been several times at war with France, under Lewis XIV. in 1672, and
Lewis

Lewis XV. in 1740; and as allies of France, they have had a part in the last war between England and that kingdom.

Q. What became of the other nine provinces?

A. They revolted also, but were again put under the dominion of Spain by Alexander Farnese, duke of Parma, who succeeded the duke of Alva. They constituted part of the kingdom of Spain till the beginning of the present century; but Charles II. King of Spain, having declared Philip duke of Anjou, of the house of Bourbon, for his heir, the other powers entered into a confederacy against France and Spain, which caused a very long war. Philip of Anjou had no other means of preserving the crown of Spain than that of giving up all the Spanish possessions in the Low Countries to the house of Austria; and it was so decided by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713.

Q. To whom do they belong now?

A. They have descended by regular succession to Joseph II. the late emperor of Germany; but discontented with his government, they took advantage of the absence of the emperor's troops, who were engaged against the Turks, and instigated by the clergy, revolted, took up arms, declared themselves independent in the month of November, 1789, and took possession of all the fortresses. The emperor, willing to avoid blood-

shed, offered them great advantages to bring them back to obedience, but none were accepted: in short, the emperor died in the beginning of 1790, and left them in a state of anarchy.— Leopold, the reigning emperor, on his accession to the throne, having also employed all means of pacification without success, marched an army of 30,000 men into the country, at the sight of which the rebels disappeared, and returned to their former obedience.

Q. Does he possess all the Low Countries?

A. Lewis XIV. of France made a conquest of one part, which was confirmed to him by the subsequent treaty; another part has been yielded to the United Provinces.

Q. How many states do these provinces form?

A. The whole seventeen provinces form two states, which are the Austrian Low Countries, commonly called Flanders, towards the south; and the republic of the United States, called Holland, towards the north.

L E S S O N XLVIII.

Of the AUSTRIAN LOW COUNTRIES.

Q. Of what nature is the soil of the Low Countries ?

A. The soil of the Austrian Netherlands abounds in grain and forage, produces no wine, but they brew excellent beer. It is very populous; there is not a country in Europe where there are so many large cities, and most of them fortified, on such a small extent of land. The Roman Catholic religion is the only one professed. Their principal rivers are the Maese or Meuse, the Scheld or Escaut, and the Sambre, which falls into the Maese near Namur. They have also dug two canals for the conveniency of trade; one from Bruges to Ostend, and the other from Brussels to Antwerp.

Q. How many dukedoms have they ?

A. Three; that of Brabant in the middle, and those of Luxembourg and Limbourg in the east.

Q. How many earldoms ?

A. Four; that of Flanders in the west, and those of Artois, Hainault and Namur in the south.

Q. How many lordships ?

A. Two ;

A. Two; Mechlin and Antwerp, also called the marquisate of the empire, both surrounded by Brabant, towards the north.

Q. How is Brabant divided?

A. Into two parts; the Austrian Brabant south, and Dutch Brabant north. The capital of Austrian Brabant is Brussels, on the Sanne, a large and strong city, where resides the governor of the Low Countries: there is also Louvain, with a famous university.

Q. What is Dutch Brabant?

A. Holland possesses, in common, three strong places in that dutchy; Bois-le Duc, Breda, and Bergen-op-Zoom, with their territories.

Q. How is the dutchy of Luxembourg divided?

A. Into two parts; one belonging to the house of Austria, and the other to France; Austria has Luxembourg, built on a rock; which is the capital; France has Thionville on the Moselle, and Montmedi, both fortified cities. Near to this dutchy is that of Bouillon, which bears the name of its capital, and the abbey of St. Hubert.

Q. Which is the capital of the dutchy of Limbourg?

A. Limbourg is the capital; there is also Maestricht on the Maese, a large and strong city, enclosed in the bishoprick of Liege; it belongs to Holland.

Q. How

Q. How is Flanders divided ?

A. Into Austrian Flanders in the middle, French Flanders south, and Dutch Flanders north. In Austrian Flanders we find Ghent on the Scheld, which is the capital; the bishoprick of Bruges, and Ostend, a sea-port, well fortified; it held out a siege of three years, against the Spaniards, in 1601: there is also the city of Nieuport.

Q. What are the principal cities of French Flanders ?

A. Lille, the capital; a large and trading city, with a good citadel; and Douay, where there is an university and a parliament; Dunkirk and Gravelin, both sea-ports.

Q. What is remarked in Dutch Flanders ?

A. Ecluse, the capital; Hulst, and Sas-Van-Ghent; all three fortified cities, situated in a low and marshy ground.

Q. To whom does Artois belong ?

A. The county of Artois belongs entirely to France; it was given up to the French, at the peace of Utrecht, in 1713; the capital is Arras, a large city, with a citadel. There is also St. Omer's, a fortified city. Near Artois is the small province of Cambresis, belonging to France; the capital is Cambray, an archbishoprick, a large city, well known for its fine cambricks: there is also the little city of Cateau. Cambresis is famous

mous for a treaty of peace between France and Spain, in 1558.

Q. How is the earldom of Hainault divided?

A. Into Austrian Hainault north, and French Hainault south. Austrian Hainault has Ath, and Mons, the capital: French Hainault has Valenciennes, the capital; Landrecy and Maubeuge, all which are well fortified.

Q. Which is the capital of the earldom of Namur?

A. Namur, on the conflux of the Meuse and Sambre; defended by a strong castle: there is also Charleroi.

Q. What has France in that county?

A. Two strong places; Charlemont and Givet.

Q. Which is the capital of the marquisate of Antwerp?

A. Antwerp, on the Scheld; a large, ancient, and trading city, with a citadel.

Q. Which is the capital of the lordship of Mechlin?

A. The archbishoprick of Mechlin, where is held the sovereign council of the Low Countries, famous for its fine laces. It is remarkable, that the Dutch are in possession of several strong places, where they keep a garrison, though those same places belong to the house of Austria; these are Ypres and Menin in Flanders; and also Namur, the capital of the earldom of that name; they are called the barrier-towns, and were left to the Dutch

Dutch by a treaty, to serve as a guard to their country ; but the emperor having lately demolished the fortifications, their garrisons are become useless.

LESSON XLIX.

Of the UNITED PROVINCES.

Q. Of what quality is the soil of those provinces ?

A. In general the soil is bad and marshy, the air is thick and unwholesome, and produces little except pasture ; cheese and butter are their greatest produce, nevertheless the country is populous ; their riches proceed chiefly from their commerce, and their linen and cloth manufactories ; it is one of the finest and most opulent countries in Europe.

Q. How are those States governed ?

A. Their government is an aristocracy mixed with a democracy : each province forms an independent republick ; but in virtue of their union the whole makes but one. The sovereignty resides in the assembly of the deputies of the nobles and those of all the provinces ; these deputies
 I compose

compose the states-general, and they take the title of High Mightinesses.

Q. Where do they hold these assemblies?

A. At the Hague. This body of men has the principal direction of affairs, and gives audience to foreign ambassadors. Important affairs, such as peace and war, require an unanimity of votes; others are decided by a majority; each province has but one vote, though it should send several deputies.

Q. Who had they formerly for their chief?

A. At the beginning of their union, and for a long time after, they had a chief called stadtholder, who was governor, captain, and high admiral of all the forces of the republick. He was always a prince of the house of Nassau, because it was to a prince of that house that they were indebted for their liberty. The first stadtholder was William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, 1578. That place was afterwards filled by his sons Maurice and Frederic Henry, and by his grandson William II.; after which it was suppressed in 1660. Twelve years after it was re-established in favour of William III, afterwards King of England. In short, Charles Henry, prince of Orange, of the branch of Nassau Dietz, was chosen stadtholder in 1747, and that place made hereditary to his posterity of both sexes; after his demise his only son, William V. inherited that dignity, and is still in possession of it. Nevertheless,
very

very lately, in 1788, the Hollanders, who are a restless people, took it into their heads to change the government, and took up arms against the prince, abolished his place and titles, and obliged him to fly; they committed horrid cruelties against their opponents; but the present king of Prussia, his brother-in-law, marched a powerful army into the states, under the command of the duke of Brunswick, who re-established tranquillity, and the stadtholder is more firmly than ever fixed in that important dignity.

Q. What religion do they profess?

A. The Protestant of the sect of Calvin; all other religions are authorised publickly; the Roman Catholic is only tolerated.

Q. What rivers have they?

A. Two great rivers, the Maese and the Rhine, but they have cut a great number of canals for the conveniency of interior trade. The Rhine separates into five branches, the Vahal, the Issel, the Vaert, the Leck, and the last, which preserves the name of the Rhine. The four first issue to the right and left, and the fifth is lost in the sands below Leyden, its mouth being choaked up.

Q. How many provinces are there?

A. As we observed before there are eight, but there are only seven in the assembly of states general. We find one dukedom, two earldoms, and four lordships. The dukedom is that of
Gueldres

Gueldres in the south, which, with the county of Zutphen, forms a province. The two earldoms are those of Holland and Zealand, situated on the sea coast, and towards the west. The four lordships are Utrecht in the south, Overysel in the east, Friesland and Groningen in the north.

LESSON L.

The UNITED PROVINCES continued.

Q. How is the duchy of Gueldres divided?

A. Into Austrian and Dutch Gueldres. In the Austrian division, Gueldres is the capital, and belongs to the king of Prussia; Ruremonde to the king of Hungary, and Venlo to the Dutch; all fortified towns.

Q. What cities do you meet with in Dutch Gueldres?

A. Nimeguen the capital, where a treaty was concluded in 1678. Arnheim a fortified city; and the earldom of Bure, which gives that title to the stadtholder's eldest son.

Q. Which

Q. Which is the capital of the county of Zutphen?

A. Zutphen is the capital; it is an ancient city, and has a magnificent temple.

Q. What do you observe of the earldom of Holland?

A. It is the most barren, and notwithstanding, the richest and most populous of all the provinces. The four elements are bad, and the sea would lay them under-water, were it not withheld by very strong dikes. The capital is Amsterdam, on the Amstel; it is a sea-port, and one of the largest, most populous, and trading cities in Europe, and partly built on piles. The most remarkable things are, the town-house, which is a vast and magnificent building; the port, which is extremely spacious; and the 'change, where merchants of all nations assemble. The streets are much admired for their neatness, in the middle of which there are canals, with a row of trees on each side. The other cities are Rotterdam, a sea-port on the Maese, a very trading city; Leyden, known for its university and cloth manufactory; Dordrecht, where a synod of Protestants was held in 1618; Delft, where are the tombs of the Nassau family; Haerlem and the Hague.

Q. What do you observe of the Hague?

A. The Hague is the finest borough in Europe, which rivals many large cities for grandeur.

deur and magnificence ; it is the ordinary residence of the prince stadtholder, of the states-general, and foreign ambassadors.

Q. What does the county of Zealand comprehend ?

A. It comprehends several islands, which are situated near to each other: the largest of which is Valcheren. The capital is Middlebourg, in the island of Valcheren ; it has also Flushing, a sea-port.

Q. Which is the capital of the lordship of Utrecht ?

A. Utrecht on the Rhine, an university, formerly a bishoprick, a fine, large and populous city, famous for the union of the provinces in 1579, and for the congress for the general peace of Europe in 1713.

Q. Which is the capital of the lordship of Overijssel ?

A. The capital is Deventer ; there is Zwoll, a trading city ; and Coeverden ; a fortified town on the frontiers of Germany.

Q. What is remarkable of Friesland ?

A. It is remarkable for its fine linen cloths, which are the best that are made, and also for its fine breed of horses. The capital is Leuwardin a large city ; there is also the university of Franker.

Q. Which is the capital of Groningen ?

A. Groningen

A. Groningen is the capital, and has a famous university.

Q. What is understood by the Generality?

A. Besides the provinces already described, the republick is in possession of the country ceded by Brabant, the dutchy of Luxembourg, and Flemish Guelderland,—which are called the Generality.

Q. What is further observed of the United States?

A. They have a very powerful East India Company, which has several possessions in Asia, and engrosses the whole of the spice trade. It was formed in 1602, by an association of several Dutch merchants, who sent ships to India by the Cape of Good Hope, which the Portuguese had discovered. Their profits were considerable, and by that the Dutch found themselves able to sustain war against the Spaniards, and make establishments in India. They have also other sources of riches, such as the herring-fishery on the coast of England, and the whale-fishery in the north.

LESSON LI.

Of FRANCE.

Q. WHAT is the situation of France?

A. France is bounded on the north by the English channel and the Low Countries; by Germany and Switzerland on the east; by the Mediterranean and the Pyrenean mountains on the south, which separates it from Spain; and by the ocean on the west.

Q. What is the nature of the country?

A. It is a temperate country, and the soil produces all the necessaries of life:—It is looked upon as one of the best and most agreeable countries in Europe.

Q. In what consists their riches?

A. They consist chiefly in their natural productions, their manufactories and commerce, which is greatly favoured by the situation of the country between two seas.

Q. What name did France formerly bear?

A. It was formerly called Gaul.—The Franks, a people of Germany, made a conquest of it in the fifth century, and gave it their name. These people had chose Pharamond for their chief, who conquered only a part
of

of Gaul; — he was driven back beyond the Rhine by the Romans, to whom that country was then subject.

Q. When did the French monarchy begin?

A. It began at the time of the first association of the Franks under Pharamond, and the monarchy of France has subsisted without interruption since the year 420. The kings of France to this day have been composed of three families; the Merovingians, from Merowée, Pharamond's successor; the Carolingians, from the emperor Charlemagne; and the Capetians, who take their name from Hugh Capet.

Q. Who was the most renowned of the first race?

A. Clovis, fifth king of France; he conquered part of the Gauls, and was their first Christian king, in 496. Several of his successors were effeminate, and abandoned their power to the mayor, or first officer of their palace, and justly merited the appellation of *slothful*, by which they are known in history. Pepin, one of those officers, caused Childeric III. the last king of the Merovingian race, to be imprisoned in a convent, and took possession of the crown in 752. He was succeeded by his son, the emperor Charlemagne, the most powerful prince of his time: he possessed France, Italy, and part of Germany and Spain.

Q. What happened after the death of Charlemagne?

A. Twenty-nine years after his demise, his vast dominions were divided; the emperor Charles the Big, who had united them all, was dethroned in 885, and the different governors formed as many independent sovereignties. After the death of Lewis V. surnamed the Lazy, the race of the Carlovingian family was extinct.

Q. Who reigned after?

A. The lords of the nation elected Hugh Capet king, but on condition that he should let them enjoy the provinces then in their possession, and that he would be content with receiving homage and allegiance from them.

Q. How many branches do you reckon in the Capetian race?

A. Three; the direct branch, the Valois, and the Bourbons. They have reigned successively, and the latter are now on the throne.

Q. Who were the most renowned of the direct branch?

A. Philip Augustus, who in 1190 united several provinces. Lewis IX. called St. Lewis, who took part in the Crusades, and died at Tunis in 1270; and Charles le Bel, last king of that branch.

Q. What happened after Charles le Bel?

A. He left only a daughter: the states in 1328, gave the crown to Philip de Valois, the first

first of that branch : but Edward king of England, nephew to Charles, disputed him the crown, which caused a long war.

Q. What kings are remarkable in the branch of Valois ?

A. Charles VII. who obliged the English to abandon the kingdom in 1431. Lewis XII. surnamed the Father of the people. Francis I. the restorer of sciences in France ; and Henry III. who was assassinated by a Jacobine friar, in 1589.

Q. Who was the successor of Henry III. ?

A. Henry IV. his nearest relation of the male line, who was king of Navarre, in the right of his mother. This prince was the greatest king that France can boast of, and the founder of the branch of Bourbon, which has already given four kings. He was obliged to conquer his kingdom inch by inch ; a powerful confederacy opposed him : he was assassinated by Francis Ravallac in 1610. After him his son Lewis XIII. ascended the throne. His prime minister, the Cardinal de Richelieu, greatly increased the power of the king, humbled the house of Austria, and the great men of his kingdom.

Q. Who succeeded him ?

A. Lewis XIV. surnamed the Great, in 1643. His reign was long and fortunate ; accompanied by various remarkable events ; the principal

principal of which were the union of all Alsace, the establishing his grandson, Philip V. on the throne of Spain, the conquest of Franche Comté and part of the Low Countries, and the different wars he sustained against several foreign powers, the most considerable of which was ended by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

Q. Who was his successor?

A. Lewis XV. surnamed the Well Beloved, great-grandson to Lewis XIV. his father and grandfather being both dead; by the peace of Vienna in 1730, he added Lorraine to France, and the Island of Corsica, by a treaty with the republick of Genoa; he died in 1775; the dauphin, son of Lewis XV. being dead, his grandson, Lewis XVI. now occupies the throne.

LESSON LII.

FRANCE *continued.*

Q. How is France governed?

A. France is an absolute monarchy: formerly the king's authority was limited by the states of the nation; but it is long since they were as-
sem-

sembled*. The crown is hereditary, but in the male line only; the females are excluded by virtue of the Salic law: the king has the title of the Most Christian King and eldest Son of the Church; the presumptive heir is called Dauphin, and carries the arms of that province.

Q. What is their religion?

A. The established religion is the Roman Catholic; there are a great number of Protestants, but they have not the free exercise of their religion.

Q. At what period was the reformation established in France?

A. In 1520, under Francis I. and great progress was made in it; but they were often persecuted, which obliged them to take up arms in order to confirm their liberty of conscience, which had been guaranteed by several treaties. The Catholics having induced all the chiefs of the

* We are here obliged to give an account of the government of France, such as it was till about the month of July, 1789: So early as the latter end of 1788, the king had summoned the states-general; who, after various debates on the formalities and the qualities of the representatives, assembled, and have since overturned the fundamental laws of the constitution; have suffered the greatest atrocities in the people; divested the king of all his authority, and made themselves masters of the supreme power: they say they are modelling a new constitution; but upon what foundation, none but themselves can decide: therefore, as we cannot know where their excesses will end, it is impossible to give a just idea of their operations.

Protestants to come to Paris in 1572, very few of them escaped with their lives in the horrid massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Q. What did Henry IV. for them?

A. In 1598 he issued the famous edict of Nantes, which authorised them in the free exercise of their religion, but that edict was often violated under Lewis XIII. and was finally abrogated by Lewis XIV. in 1685: from that moment the Protestants finding themselves persecuted over all the kingdom, sought for refuge in foreign countries; by which France saw its riches and its industrious inhabitants transplanted to England, Germany, Holland, and Switzerland.

Q. Which are the principal rivers of France?

A. The Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, and the Rhone. The Seine runs from east to west, and enters the ocean on the coast of Normandy; the Loire crosses the Orleanois, and falls into the ocean below Nantes in Brittany; the Garonne rises in the Pyrenees, crosses Guienne, and discharges itself also into the ocean; the Rhone rises in the Valais in Switzerland, runs south, and enters the Mediterranean on the coast of Provence.

Q. How is France divided?

A. Into thirty-one provinces, which have their separate governors: these governments are distinguished by the name of great and small, relatively to their extent; they reckon fourteen great governments; four of which are in the south,
four

four in the east, four in the north, and two in the west; they are found on the maps in the following order.—The four great governments in the north are, French Flanders, Picardy, the isle of France and Champagne.—The four in the east are, Lorraine, Alsace, Burgundy and Franche Comté.—The two in the west are, Normandy and Brittany.—The four in the south are, Guienne, Languedoc, Provence and Dauphiny.

Q. How many small governments are there?

A. There are seventeen; fourteen of which are in the middle, and three in the south of the kingdom.

Q. How many towards the west?

A. Out of the fourteen, there are five towards the west; if we reckon them on the same line from north to south, they are the Maine, Anjou, Poitou, Aunis and Saintonge.

Q. How many in the middle?

A. There are five in the middle of the others; Orleanois, Berry, Touraine, La Marche and Limousin: following the same direction towards the east, you find the Nivernois, the Bourbonnois, the Lyonnois and Auvergne; the three in the south are Bearn, Foix and Roussillon.

Q. What do you observe on these governments?

A. There are some of them whose contributions are regulated by the deputies of the province; for which reason they are called *pays d'etats*, or state countries.

Q. What other governments are there?

A. There are besides those already mentioned, eight, which have each their particular governor; they are Paris, Metz, Toul, Verdun, Havre de Grace, Boulogne, Sedan and Saumur; we shall speak of them hereafter.

LESSON LIII.

FRANCE *continued.*

FRENCH FLANDERS, PICARDY, *the* ISLE of FRANCE,
and CHAMPAGNE.

Q. WHAT does French Flanders contain?

A. It comprehends all the French possessions in the Low Countries, except Artois; that is to say, a part of Flanders, Hainault and Cambresis.

Q. How did France acquire these provinces?

A. Lewis XIV. conquered them one after another, as being the property of his queen, Maria Theresa, daughter of Philip IV. king of Spain; and they were ceded to him by the peace of Utrecht, in 1713.

Q. What is the government of Picardy.

A. It

A. It is composed of the province of Picardy proper, which is a good corn country; and of the county of Artois: Picardy is divided into upper in the east, and lower in the west.

Q. What rivers have they?

A. The principal rivers are the Somme and the Oise, which are lost in the Seine; but of late they have cut a canal in Upper Picardy, to join the Somme to the Scheld; it commences near the city of St Quintin.

Q. What cities are there in Upper Picardy?

A. The bishoprick of Amiens, on the Somme, the capital of all the province; and St. Quintin, known for its cambricks.

Q. What cities in the lower part?

A. Abbeville, where there is a renowned cloth manufactory; Boulogne, a sea-port and a bishoprick; Calais, a fortified sea-port, on the narrowest part of the channel.

Q. Where is the Isle of France situated?

A. It is situated east of Normandy; it is so called, because it comprehends all the country between the Seine, the Marne, the Aisne and the Oise; this province is of no great produce, most of it being taken up by villas, parks and gardens.

Q. Which is the capital of the Isle of France?

A. The capital of that, and all France, is Paris, on the river Seine; it is an archbishoprick, has an university and a parliament; it is one of the largest, most populous and beautiful cities in Europe.

Europe: the principal edifices are the Louvre and the Thuilleries, which is a royal palace; the cathedral church of Notre Dame; the Bastille*; the Pont Neuf, or New Bridge, and several squares or public places, adorned with statues, and furrounded by regular buildings.

Q. What is met with near Paris?

A. We find St. Denis, a small city, with a royal abbey; this is the burial-place of their kings: the abbey contains many curiosities, which may be seen. There are also near Paris many royal palaces, the most remarkable of which are Fontainebleau and Versailles, the ordinary residence of the king.

Q. Which are the other cities of that province?

A. The most capital are what they call the four bishopricks; Soissons, Laon, Noyon, where Calvin was born, and Beauvais, known for its manufactory of tapestry.

Q. What does the government of Champagne contain?

A. It contains the province of that name, and that part of Brie called Brie Champagnoise, both east of the Isle of France.

Q. What does Champagne produce?

A. It has very extensive plains, which produce very little corn, but abundance of excellent wine; it was formerly subject to its own counts, who were very powerful; it was united to the crown

* Demolished by the rabble in August, 1789.

in 1284, by the marriage of Jane, queen of Navarre and countess of Champagne, with Philip le Bel, king of France.

Q. How is that province divided?

A. Into Upper Champagne in the north, and Lower in the south; the principal cities are Troyes the capital, which is a bishoprick; and two archbishopricks, Rheims towards the north, and Sens towards the south; there are besides two other bishopricks, Chalons and Langres, known for its cutlery ware; the capital of Brie Champagnoise is the bishoprick of Meaux.

Q. What do you observe of the city of Rheims?

A. The archbishop of Rheims is the first duke and ecclesiastical peer of the kingdom; he has the privilege of anointing and crowning the kings; the front of the cathedral is much admired; the ceremony of anointing the kings is as ancient as Clovis, the first Christian king of France, who was anointed with the oil of the holy phial, said to have been brought from Heaven. On the north of Champagne, we find the principality of Sedan, a sovereignty which formerly belonged to the family of Bouillon; the capital is Sedan, a fortified town, known for the fine cloth which is manufactured there.

LESSON LIV.

FRANCE *continued.*

LORRAINE, ALSACE *and* BURGUNDY.

Q. What is the situation of Lorraine ?

A. It is situated between France and Germany, and is bordered on the north by the Low Countries.

Q. Is it a good country ?

A. Yes; it is a populous country; the soil produces abundantly all the necessaries of life; they have some iron mines, and springs of salt water, which increase the revenue: it formerly constituted a part of the ancient kingdom of Austrasia, and their sovereigns were the last kings of the Carlovingian race: it was afterwards in the possession of the Counts of Alsace, the first of whom was called Gerrard, and it is from him that the house of Lorraine takes its rise; his posterity divided into two branches; the eldest formed the house of the dukes of Lorraine, and the youngest established itself in France, where, for a time, it was very powerful. It has often been the custom of the dukes of Lorraine to side with the house of Austria in its wars against the Bourbons, for which reason Lorraine has more than
once

once been taken by the French. Henry II. of France, in 1552, took possession of the three bishopricks of Metz, Toul and Verdun, which are encompassed by Lorraine,—and his successors have retained them ever since. Lorraine was after that invaded by Lewis XIII. in 1630; he compelled Charles IV. the then reigning duke, to surrender all the fortified places of his duchy; but they were again given up to him by the treaty of the Pyrenees, in 1659.

Q. What happened under Lewis XIV.?

A. The duke Leopold was stripped by him of all his possessions in 1669, which he could not recover till the peace of Ryfwick, in 1697; since that Lorraine was ceded by the treaty of Vienna, in 1736, to Stanislaus, king of Poland, on condition that, at his demise, it should return to France, which occurred in 1766. The grand duchy of Tuscany was given in exchange to the duke of Lorraine,—and the emperor Francis I. chief of that house, took possession of it in 1737.

Q. What religion is professed in Lorraine?

A. The Roman Catholic is the only one allowed; there was formerly a great number of Protestants, and there are still many Jews.

Q. What rivers have they?

A. The principal rivers are the Maese, which runs north, and crosses the Low Countries,—and the Moselle, which discharges itself into the Rhine.

Q. How is Lorraine divided?

O

A. Into

A. Into three principal parts ; Lorraine proper, the dutchy of Bar, and the three bishopricks. Nancy, a fortified and trading city, is the capital ; it has a fine square, in the center of which is the statue of Lewis XV.

Q. What is further to be remarked in Lorraine ?

A. The city of Luneville, the residence of the ancient dukes ; Saar Lewis, in the east ; Phalsbourg and Plombieres, known for its mineral waters ; all fortified cities.

Q. Which is the capital of the dutchy of Bar ?

A. Bar-le-Duc ; there is also Pont-a-Mousson, an university.

Q. What do you remark of the three bishopricks ?

A. The cities of Metz, Toul and Verdun, were formerly imperial cities ; the largest is Metz, which has a parliament and a good citadel.

Q. Where is Alsace situated ?

A. East of Lorraine ; it extends along the left shore of the Rhine, which bounds it north and south ; this country abounds in corn and wine ; France conquered the greatest part of it under Lewis XIII. and the remainder under Lewis XIV. ; it was ceded to him by the treaty of Munster, and also by that of Ryfwick, in 1697. Alsace is divided into upper and lower, the first south, and the other north ; we may add to that a part of
of

of Sundgau, which is near the frontiers of Switzerland.

Q. What is their religion?

A. One part are Catholics and the other Protestants; the latter, by their submission to France, gained the free exercise of their religion; there are a great number of Jews in that province.

Q. Which is the capital of the whole province?

A. Strasbourg, a bishoprick in Lower Alsace, a well-fortified and trading city; the citadel is greatly noticed, and also the steeple of the cathedral for its great elevation.

Q. What cities are there in Upper Alsace?

A. The most considerable are Colmar and Neuf-Brisac; it is in the first where resides the sovereign council of the province.

Q. What is met with in the lower?

A. There you will find Landau, Haguenau, and Fort Lewis on the Rhine; all which are well fortified.

Q. Which is the capital of Sundgau?

A. Befort; besides which there is Huningen, a fortress on the Rhine, near the city of Basle or Basil.

Q. Where is Burgundy situated?

A. The dutchy of Burgundy, which constitutes the government of that name, is situated in the east of the kingdom, and south of Champagne; its greatest produce is wine; it is one of the pays d'etats, or state countries. Charles the

Bold was the last duke of Burgundy,—he had no heirs but one daughter. Lewis XI. invaded the dutchy in 1477, as a fœdal tenure reverfible to the crown.

Q. Which is the capital of Burgundy?

A. Dijon, a biſhoprick, a large and well-built city, and has a parliament; there are alfo four biſhopricks; Auxerre, towards the north; Autun, an ancient city; Chalons, on the Saone, the only remarkable river; and Macon, towards the fouth. Beaune and Nuis, are two ſmall cities where the beſt wine is made. Towards the fouth there are three ſmall counties; Breſſe, the capital of which is Bourg; Bugey, whoſe capital is Bellay, a biſhoprick; and the principality of Dombes, the capital of which is Trevoux.

Q. To whom do theſe three counties belong?

A. They have been united to the government of Burgundy;—the two firſt belonged to Savoy, and were exchanged, in 1601, for the marquiſate of Saluces.

LESSON LV.

FRANCE *continued.*

FRANCHE-COMPTE, NORMANDY *and* BRITANNY,

Q. What is the ſituation of Franche-Comté?

A. Franche-

A. Franche-Compté, called also the county of Burgundy, stands east of the dutchy, and produces corn and wine.

Q. How did France acquire it?

A. Lewis XIV. conquered that province of the Spaniards, and it was confirmed to France by the peace of Nimeguen, in 1678.

Q. What rivers have they?

A. The principal rivers are the Saone, which rises there; and the Doux, which falls into the Saone.

Q. Which is the capital of Franche-Compté?

A. Besançon on the Doux, is the capital of all the province; it is an archbishoprick, and has a parliament; it is an ancient, trading, and well-built city,—has a strong citadel. The other remarkable cities are Dole, its ancient capital, on the Doux; Salins, which takes its name from its springs of salt waters; and the abbey of St. Claude, which of late has been made a bishoprick. In the east there is the county of Montbeliard, whose capital bears the same name, and belongs to the duke of Wirtemberg.

Q. From whence proceeds the name of Normandy?

A. From a people originally from the north, known for pirates and free-booters, to whom Charles the Simple was obliged to abandon that province in 912. After having been in the possession of the kings of England since William the

Conqueror, it was again united to the crown under the reign of Philip Augustus, who deprived King John of it in 1203.

Q. What does that country produce?

A. It is a very fruitful soil, produces every thing except wine,—but they make excellent cyder; the people are industrious, and carry on a great trade.

Q. How is the country divided?

A. Into Upper and Lower Normandy; the first east, and the second west: the capital of Upper Normandy is Rouen on the Seine; it is an archbishoprick, and has its parliament; it is one of the largest and most trading cities in the kingdom. They have a bridge upon boats, which raises and lowers in proportion to the quantity of water in the river, and which opens with the greatest ease for the passage of vessels of burthen. They have also Dieppe and Havre-de-Grace, both sea-ports; the latter is situated at the mouth of the Seine, and has a good citadel.

Q. Which is the capital of Lower Normandy?

A. Caen, on the Orne, a large and well-built city, which has a famous university: there is also Mount St. Michael, a city, and an abbey, built on a rock in the sea, from whence they easily discern the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, belonging to the English.

Q. What is Brittany?

A. Brittany

A. Brittany is a large province, situated south of Normandy; it extends, in the form of a peninsula, along the coasts of the ocean; it is a state country, abounding in pasture, and they make excellent butter; it produces hemp; they trade largely in threads and linen cloth.

Q. How came France in possession of that province?

A. France acquired it by the marriage of Ann, daughter and heiress of Francis, last duke of that province, with Charles VIII. king of France, and afterwards with Lewis XII. his successor.

Q. How is Brittany divided?

A. Into Upper in the east, and Lower in the west.

Q. Which is its capital?

A. The capital of the Upper is Rennes, a bishoprick and parliament city, on the Villaine; there is also Nantz on the Loire, a trading city and a bishoprick; and three sea-ports,—Brest, in the east; St. Malo's, in the north; and Port-Louis, in the south: Brest is the best port in all France, and the naval arsenal. Near Port Louis is L'Orient, a small city, famous for its store-houses, and also for the yearly sale of the East India Company's goods. On the coast of Brittany is the island of Belle Isle; it is a fruitful soil, surrounded by rocks, and defended by a good citadel.

L E S S O N LVI.

FRANCE *continued.*

Of GUIENNE and LANGUEDOC.

Q. WHAT does the government of Languedoc comprehend?

A. The province of that name is the largest in the kingdom; it extends from the coasts of the ocean to the Pyrenean mountains: it a fruitful country; the greatest produce is wine, for which there is a considerable trade. It had formerly its particular sovereigns, who had the title of dukes of Aquitaine. In 1150 it fell to the English, by the marriage of Eleanora, daughter to the last duke, with Henry II. king of England. Charles VII. recovered it in 1451, when he entirely expelled the English from France, after a long and bloody war; since that it has never been separated from the crown.

Q. What rivers have they in Guienne?

A. The principal are the Garonne, the Dordogne, which falls into the Garonne, and the Adour, which runs towards the south.

Q. Which is the capital?

A. Bourdeaux is the capital of all Guienne, on the Garonne; it is an archbishoprick, has its parliament, and is a large, rich, and great trading city.

Q. How is Bayonne divided?

A. It is divided into Gascony proper, almost all on the north of the Garonne; and Gascony, on the south

south of that river. Guienne proper contains six counties, two on the south, and four on the north of the Garonne; the two on the south are, the Bordelois proper, the capital Bourdeaux; and the Bazadois, capital Bazas: the four on the north are, the Agenois, capital Agen; the Perigord, capital Perigueux; the Quercy, capital Cahors; and the Rouergue, capital Rodez.

Q. How is Gascony divided?

A. Gascony is a less fruitful country, divided into several small provinces, the chief of which are, Armagnac, the capital; Auch, an archbishoprick; the Condomois, capital Condom; and the country of the Basques, capital Bayonne, a trading city, and a seaport, on the Adour.

Q. What is Languedoc?

A. It is a large province, east of Guienne, and the most agreeable country of the kingdom; they have a great trade, and furnish other countries with muscadine wine, sweet oil, and various kinds of fruits: it is a state country. This country had formerly its own sovereigns, who had the title of counts of Thoulouse; the last, named Raymond, leaving but one daughter, who died in her infancy, Philip the Bold united that province to the crown, in 1361.

Q. What rivers have they?

A. The Garonne waters the western part of the country; and, in 1681, under Lewis XIV. a canal was contrived to join the Mediterranean to the
the

the ocean, which has cost immense sums; it is sixty-four leagues long, beginning at the Port-Cette, and joining the Garonne above Thoulouse.

Q. What contains the government of Languedoc?

A. It comprehends Languedoc proper, which is divided into upper, in the west, and lower in the east, and the Cevennes; the capital of all the province is Thoulouse, on the Garonne; it is an archbishoprick, has its parliament, and is one of the largest and finest cities in France. There are also two archbishopricks, two bishopricks, and two cities of less note; the two archbishopricks are Alby and Narbonne, a very ancient city, founded by the Romans; the two bishopricks are, Montpellier, famous for its medicinal school, and Nismes, where are seen many antiquities, such as the temple of Diana, and an amphitheatre, almost entire. Near this city is also seen the famous bridge, called le Pont du Guard, contrived by the Romans for an aqueduct; it has three stories, and joins two mountains. The two other cities are, le Pont du St. Esprit, where is a bridge, with twenty-six arches, over the Rhone; and Beaucaire, where are held the greatest fairs in Europe.

Q. What are the Cevennes?

A. They are properly only mountains, situated north of lower Languedoc; they abound in game
and

and chefnuts. The Cevennes are divided into three small countries, which are, the Vivarais, the capital Viviers; the Velay, capital Puy; and the Gevaudan, capital Mende.

LESSON LVII.

FRANCE *continued.*

Of PROVENCE *and* DAUPHINE.

Q. WHERE is Provence situated?

A. It stands east of Languedoc: Its production is the olive, the oil of which is in high estimation:—It affords very little corn, but has excellent wine. For a long time the counts of Provence were their sovereigns, till Charles d'Anjou, the last of them, instituted for his heir Lewis XI. king of France.

Q. What rivers have they?

A. The largest are the Rhone, and the Durance, which falls into the Rhone.

Q. Which is the capital of Provence?

A. The capital is Aix, an archbishoprick; it has its parliament, and is an ancient and well-built city:

city : the other large cities are, the archbishoprick of Arles, on the Rhone, a very ancient city ; and three sea-ports, Marfeilles, Toulon, and Antibes.

Q. What do you observe of Marfeilles ?

A. That it is a rich city and a bishoprick :—It is there that the Levant-trade is chiefly carried on ; and there the gallies are generally kept.

Q. What of Toulon ?

A. It is the best port of France ; it is there they fit out their ships of war for the Mediterranean. We must also observe two small countries surrounded by Provence ; they are, the earldom of Venaissin, and the principality of Orange. The Venaissin is a small county belonging to the pope ; its capital is Avignon on the Rhone, an archbishoprick, and a large trading city.

Q. How came the pope to be in possession of it ?

A. Philip the Bold had given the enjoyment of it to pope Gregory X. and, in 1547, his successors bought the city of Avignon of Jane Queen of Naples : in 1768 Lewis XV. united the whole of the county to the crown of France, but returned it to the Holy See*.

Q. What is the principality of Orange ?

A. It is from this principality that the Nassau family take their title ; it has belonged to France since the peace of Utrecht : its capital is Orange,

* The National Assembly have recently seized it as the property of the nation.

a bishoprick, where the Protestants had formerly an academy.

Q. How is Dauphiné situated?

A. Dauphiné, the last of the grand governments of France, is situated north of Provence: its revenue proceeds from the sale of their wine and oil. Their former sovereigns called themselves Dauphins of Viennois; Humbert II. the last of them, abandoned it to Philip de Valois, king of France, in 1349; since then the king's eldest son takes the title and arms of Dauphiné.

Q. What rivers are there?

A. The Rhone serves as a boundary to the country on the west; and the Isere crosses it, and afterwards falls into the Rhone.

Q. How is this province divided?

A. It is divided into Upper Dauphiné, a mountainous country, towards the east; and into Lower Dauphiné, which extends along the Rhone on the west: the capital is Grenoble on the Isere; it is a bishoprick, and a parliament city:—Near it is the great convent of Carthusian friars: there are besides this, two archbishopricks; Embrun, in the east; and Vienne, on the Rhone; it is an ancient city: Valence, a bishoprick, also on the Rhone; and Briançon, a fortified place, on the frontiers of Piedmont.

LESSON

L E S S O N LVIII.

FRANCE *continued.*

Of the Seventeen inferior Governments of FRANCE.

Q. REMIND me of the five small governments in the west ?

A. Those five governments are, the Maine, where they feed the best poultry ; Anjou, which gives good flates ; Poitou, a fruitful country ; the country of Aunis, where they make large quantities of salt ; and Saintonge, known for its trade in brandy.

The capital of the Maine is Mons, a bishoprick : the famous abbey de la Trappe is still seen there.

The capital of Anjou is Angers, a bishoprick ; there is also Saumur on the Loire, where was formerly the famous academy of the Protestants.

The capital of Poitou is Poitiers, on the Clain ; a large city, but not populous.

The capital of the country of Aunis is La Rochelle, a bishoprick, a sea-port, and a trading city. It is known for the famous siege which the Protestants sustained in it, under Lewis XIII. in 1628 ; besides which, we find Rochefort, a sea-port and good fortification, with the isles of Rhé and Oleron,

Oleron, near the coast, which produce salt and wine.

The capital of the government of Saintonge, contains Saintonge proper, in the west: the capital is Saintes, a bishoprick; and the Angoumois in the east, the capital of which is Angoulême, also a bishoprick.

Q. Which are the five governments in the middle?

A. The middle governments are, the Orleanois, a fertile province; Touraine, known for its fruits; Berry, known for its wool; La Marche, where there are good pasture lands; and the Limoufin, which gives a vast quantity of chefnuts.

The capital of Orleanois is Orleans, on the Loire; it is a bishoprick, and a large, populous and trading city. It was besieged by the English in the reign of Charles VII. and delivered in 1429, by Jane d'Arc, surnamed the Maid of Orleans. In this government is also the Beauce, the capital of which is Chartres, a bishoprick; the Blaisois, the capital Blois, a bishoprick; and the Gatinois, the capital Montargis. There are also two canals, Orleans and Briare, which join the Loire and the Seine, and facilitate the interior trade.

The capital of Touraine is Tour, an archbishoprick, where they weave fine silks.

The capital of Berry is Bourges, also an archbishoprick. There is the city of Sancerre towards

the north. The capital of La Marche is Gueret ; and that of Limoufin is Limoges.

Q. Which are the four governments in the east ?

A. They are, first, Nivernois, a country which abounds in glass-work and mines of iron. Second, the Bourbonnois, which gives its name to the reigning branch. Third, the Lyonnois, known for its rich stuffs ; and fourth, Auvergne, a mountainous country, but abundant in pasture lands.

The capital of Nivernois is Nevers, a bishoprick on the Loire.

The capital of Bourbonnois is Moulins, known for its surlery. There is also Bourbon and Vichy, famous for their mineral waters.

The government of Lyonnois comprehends the Lyonnois proper, the capital of which is Lyons ; le Forz, capital St. Etienne ; and the Beaujolois, capital Ville Franche. Lyons is an archbishoprick, on the confluence of the Rhone and Saone : it is one of the finest cities in the kingdom ; they have an extensive trade, particularly for their silks and gold lace.

The capital of Auvergne is Clermont, a bishoprick, a large and populous city.

Q. Which are the three governments in the south ?

A. They are, the Bearn, near Guienne ; the small county of Foix ; and the Roussillon, a wine country ; the two last are south of Languedoc.

Q. What is contained in Bearn?

A. That government comprehends Bearn proper, the capital of which is Pau, a parliament city; and Lower Navarre, the capital Saint-Jean-pied-de-Port.

Q. What is Lower Navarre?

A. It is that part of the kingdom of Navarre which lies north of the Pyrenees :—This province, and that of Bearn, belonged to Henry IV. when he came to the crown of France, in 1589. He was the first who took the title of king of France and Navarre.

Q. Which is the capital of Foix?

A. Foix is the capital :—There is also the bishoprick of Pamiers. The capital of Roussillon is Perpignan, a bishoprick. There is also Mont Louis; both these are fortified.

Q. How did France acquire that province?

A. By the treaty of Pyrenees in 1659, it was decided that those mountains should serve as boundaries between the kingdoms of France and Spain.

L E S S O N LIX.

Of PORTUGAL.

Q. WHAT is the situation of Portugal ?

A. It is the most western situation of Europe, being bounded north and east by Spain, and on the other two sides by the ocean. It is in a warm climate, the air is pure, and the soil produces chiefly wine and fruits :—They have copper and iron mines, and a fine breed of horses. This country, though not extensive, is rich by their trade with America, for which they are advantageously situated.

Q. On whom did that kingdom formerly depend ?

A. For a long time it depended on Spain, and only began to form a separate state in the eleventh century.

Q. How came it to be separated ?

A. Alphonso VI. king of Castille, having conquered a part of Portugal from the Moors, gave it in 1089 to his son-in-law, Henry of Burgundy, of the royal family of France. His successors made other conquests, extended their domain, and in 1139, entirely freed themselves of their dependence on the king of Castille, to whom, till then, they had been in a manner subject.

Q. What

Q. What happened after that?

A. Sebastian, the sixteenth king of Portugal since Henry, having been killed in 1578, in a battle against the Moors, and leaving no issue, Philip II. king of Spain, invaded his states, and remained in possession of them for sixty years; but was drove out of them by another revolution. The Portuguese entered into a general conspiracy against the Spaniards, expelled them from the country, and crowned John, duke of Braganza, who was a descendant of their former kings.

Q. What is to be observed of that conspiracy?

A. This plot was kept a secret for a whole year; though more than two hundred persons were in the secret. It proceeded from the hatred which the Portuguese bore to the Spaniards for their tyrannic usage.

Q. How did the new king conduct himself?

A. He took the name of John IV. and aided by France and England, resisted all the forces of Spain, who was obliged to give up all pretensions on that country.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. His eldest son, Alphonso, who having been dethroned on account of his incapacity, left the crown to his younger brother, Peter II.

Q. Who reigns at present?

P 2

A. Joseph

A. Joseph Emanuel, son of John V. dying in 1780, and leaving only one daughter, that princess ascended the throne by the name of Maria I. and has married Peter III. her uncle, prince of Portugal.

Q. What events have happened in Portugal?

A. It suffered considerably in 1755, by earthquakes, which entirely destroyed the capital, and several large cities in the kingdom.

Q. What other events do you remark?

A. The king of Portugal was the first who expelled the Jesuits from his dominions, and took their property. His example has been followed by several other Catholic states.

Q. How is Portugal governed?

A. Monarchically; the crown is hereditary, even to the king's natural children, in default of legitimate heirs.

Q. What title does the king's eldest son bear?

A. He is called prince of Brasil, from an American country belonging to Portugal.

Q. What is their religion?

A. The only authorized religion is the Roman Catholic. There are, nevertheless, a great number of Jews, who are tolerated on account of trade, though they have an established inquisition.

Q. What is the inquisition?

A. It

A. It is a tribunal introduced in some Catholic countries, to judge and punish those who are looked upon as heretics or forcerers. The inquisition in Portugal is not so formidable since John V. declared himself the chief of that tribunal; and that the Dominican friars are obliged to follow the ordinary regulations for criminal processes.

Q. What are their rivers?

A. Their most capital rivers are, the Douro and the Minho, in the north; the Tagus in the middle, and the Gardiana in the south: they all discharge themselves in the ocean.

L E S S O N LX.

PORTUGAL *continued.*

Q. How is Portugal divided?

A. It is divided into six provinces, which lay almost on the same line from north to south.

Q. What are those provinces?

A. That between the Douro and the Minho; that of Tra-los-Montes, east of the first; the Beira,

the Estremadura, the Alentejo, and the kingdom of the Algarva.

Q. Which is the province between the Douro and Minho?

A. That province takes the name of the two rivers between which it is situated; it is a fruitful country, gives excellent wine and pasture.—The capital is Braga, an archbishoprick, a large and ancient city. Its archbishop is primate of the kingdom; he has the prerogative of crowning the kings, and is lord temporal of the city. The other cities are, Oporto, a bishoprick, a seaport on the Douro, where they carry on a great trade, chiefly in wine; and Viana, a well-built and fortified city, near the mouth of the river Lima.

Q. What is Tra-los-Montes?

A. That province is thus named on account of its situation beyond the mountains. It is a dry soil, produces little besides fruit. Its capital is Miranda, a bishoprick and fortified place on the frontiers of Spain. There is also Braganza, capital of a dutchy, which gives its name to a branch of the present reigning family.

Q. What do you observe of Biera?

A. It is the largest province of Portugal; it is divided into Upper in the north, and Lower in the south: it produces wine and oil. Its capital is Coimbre, a bishoprick, on the Mondego:—It has the first university in the kingdom. There
is

is also the bishoprick of Lamego ; and Viseo, a fortified place.

Q. How is Estramadura divided ?

A. Formerly Estramadura belonged entirely to Portugal, but now part of it is in the possession of Spain. This province is the most fruitful of all the kingdom : it abounds in oranges and lemons, and they make great quantities of salt on the shore. Lisbon, on the Tagus, is the capital of that province and of all the kingdom ; the archbishop has the title of patriarch. Before the last earthquakes, Lisbon was one of the largest, richest, and most trading cities in Europe. Its port is formed by the Tagus ; it is sure, vast, and defended by several forts. In Estramadura we must also observe Leira, a bishoprick, and fortified city ; Setubal, a sea-port ; Santarem, on the Tagus, with a good citadel ; and the abbey of Belem, near Lisbon, where the kings of Portugal are interred.

Q. Which is the capital of the Alentejo ?

A. The capital of Alentejo is Evora, an archbishoprick ;—There is also Elvas and Portalegro, bishopricks and fortified places, on the frontiers of Spain.

Q. What is Algarva ?

A. That province was called a kingdom when in possession of the Moors ; it was formerly more extensive than at present. Its capital is Tavira, a sea-port. There are also Lagos and Faro, fortified places ; and Cape St. Vincent.

L E S S O N LXI.

Of SPAIN.

Q. What is the situation of Spain?

A. Spain is situated in the west of Europe, towards the south; it is bounded on the north by the ocean, and the Pyrenean mountains; east and south by the Mediterranean; and by Portugal on the west. It is a hot climate, but the air is pure; in some places the soil is fruitful, but in others dry and sandy:—it produces but little corn; but wines and fruits are abundant and excellent. The country would produce much more, if it was peopled proportionably to its extent, and if the inhabitants were more laborious: this want of population is produced by the emigration of a great number of Spaniards to America; and that in general the women are not productive.

Q. What does Spain produce?

A. Excellent wines, horses much esteemed, oil, silk, and the finest wool in Europe.

Q. Who were the people who first frequented that country?

A. The Phœnicians first traded with them, and after them the Carthaginians, who conquered the southern part, and built the city of Carthage.

gena. The Romans expelled the Carthaginians in the second Punic war, and conquered the remainder of this vast country, which was made a province of Rome in the reign of Augustus. Spain remained a part of the Roman empire, till the fifth century, when the Visigoths, the Alans, and the Vandals, people from the north, made a descent, and after invading the whole country, established a monarchy, which subsisted more than three hundred years.

Q. What brought it to an end?

A. Count Julian, prime minister to Roderic, last king of the Visigoths, having received an affront from his master, in order to revenge himself, called in the Moors and Saracens, who, in a short time, made themselves masters of the kingdom. These people were commanded by the Caliph of Damascus, who was master of a part of Asia, and of the western coast of Africa; he divided Spain into several provinces, and established governors in them: but the Caliph being at a great distance, each governor thought of making himself independent, and master of the whole kingdom, which gave rise to a continuity of civil wars among them.

Q. What became of the Christians during these events?

A. From the time of the first invasion of the Moors, they had retired into the mountains of Asturias; but taking advantage of those divisions, fortified

fortified their party little by little, under Pelagus their king; his successors found means to force the Moors out of different provinces: they also formed several small kingdoms, which by alliances were afterwards reduced to two. These two kingdoms were those of Castille and Arragon which, in 1474, were united into one, by the marriage of Ferdinand the V. king of Arragon, with Isabella, heiress of Castille.

Q. What became of the Moors?

A. They lost under that reign, in 1482, the kingdom of Granada, the only remaining province of Spain, in their possession.

Q. Who reigned after Ferdinand?

A. He left but one daughter, who married Philip, archduke of Austria; and brought him for her dowry the monarchy of Spain. He was crowned king in 1505, by the name of Philip I.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. His son Charles V. who having been elected emperor in 1519, was the most powerful prince of the age. A few years before his death, he abandoned the monarchy of Spain to his son Philip II. to which was then united the Low Countries, part of Italy, and their conquests in America.

Q. Who was the last king of the house of Austria?

A. Charles II. who having no issue, instituted for his heir in 1700, Philip duke of Anjou, grandson to Lewis XIV. who reigned by the
name

name of Philip V. He was the first king of the house of Bourbon.

Q. Was there no contention for the crown?

A. Yes; it was disputed him by the archduke of Austria, assisted by the forces of the empire, England, and Holland, who were combined against France: This combination gave rise to a long and bloody war, which was finally terminated by the peace of Utrecht, in 1713; by which it was decided, that Philip should remain in possession of the kingdom of Spain; but that he should give up to the house of Austria all his possessions in Italy, and in the Low Countries.

Q. Who succeeded Philip V.?

A. His son Ferdinand VI.; but this prince dying without children, in 1760, Don Carlos, king of the Two Sicilies, his younger brother, succeeded him, and reigns at present by the name of Charles III.

L E S S O N LXII.

SPAIN *continued.*

Q. How is Spain governed?

A. It is an absolute monarchy; the crown is hereditary, and even devolves to the females in default of male heirs.

Q. What

Q. What title does the king take?

A. He is called the Most Catholic King, a title which was given to Ferdinand V. by the Pope, for having introduced the inquisition in his states; his eldest son has the title of Prince of the Asturias, as presumptive heir to the crown.

Q. What is their religion?

A. The Roman Catholick; all others are prohibited; and those who follow them are punished by the inquisition.

Q. Where there not formerly a great number of Moors?

A. Yes; but they were entirely expelled under Philip III. in 1609; and that is one reason for the depopulation of the kingdom.

Q. What rivers are there in Spain?

A. The most capital are these four; the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, and the Ebro:—The Tagus waters New Castille, runs westward, and enters Portugal;—the Guadiana, which separates Algarva from Andalusia, runs south, and falls into the ocean;—the Guadalquivir runs also south, crosses Andalusia and enters the ocean;—the Ebro crosses Arragon and Catalonia, and then discharges itself into the Mediterranean.

Q. How is Spain divided?

A. It is divided into thirteen provinces; four of which are on the ocean, four on the Mediterranean, and five in the middle of the kingdom;

to

to which we must add their islands in the Mediterranean, which are their dependencies.

Q. Which are the four on the ocean?

A. Biscay, the Asturias, Galicia, and Andalusia.

Q. Which are the four on the Mediterranean?

A. The kingdoms of Granada, Murcia, Valencia, and the principality of Catalonia.

Q. Which are the five in the middle?

A. The kingdoms of Arragon, Navarre, Old Castille, New Castille, and Leon.

Q. How are they placed on the maps?

A. The three first are in the north of the kingdom, the five following are south and east along the coast, and the five last in the order we have placed them from east to west.

Q. Why are they called kingdoms?

A. Because that most of them, under the Moors, formed separate kingdoms; which in succession united and composed those of Arragon and Castille.

Q. What islands are dependent on Spain?

A. Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica; they are found in the Mediterranean, opposite the coast of the kingdom of Valencia.

L E S S O N LXIII.

SPAIN *continued.*

BISCAÏ, ASTURIAS, GALICIA, *and* ANDALUSIA.

Q. WHERE is Biscay situated?

A. In the north-east part of Spain, and is a frontier of France; it is a mountainous country, full of forests,—produces iron and rosin.

Q. What separates the two kingdoms?

A. The river Bidassoa, on which is the island of the Pheasants, which belongs to neither; for which reason it was chosen as a proper place to conclude the treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659.

Q. Which is the capital of Biscay?

A. Bilboa, at the mouth of the river Nervio; it is a bishoprick, a sea-port, and a trading city: there are also two fortified places towards the east, Fontarabia and St. Sebastian.

Q. What is the Asturias?

A. The province of Asturias, which is called a principality, lies east of Biscay; it is a barren and mountainous country; they have some vermillion and azure, and a fine breed of horses.

Q. Why does the king's eldest son take that title?

A. Because it is the only province in the kingdom which was never subject to the Moors, and
that

that it was there the Christians retreated to save their liberty; Asturias is divided into Asturias d'Oviedo, and Asturias Santillane, from the names of their capitals; Oviedo is an ancient city,—there is also St. Andero, a sea-port, near Biscay.

Q. Where is Galicia situated?

A. It is situated west of the Asturias, and bounded on two sides by the ocean; it has several sea-ports: this province produces only wine and pasture; they feed a great number of cattle; there are some mines of gold and other metals, but the inhabitants do not work them.

Q. Which is the capital?

A. St. Jago de Compostella, an archbishoprick; the cathedral and the hospital are magnificent; it is the place of all Christian countries which is the most resorted to by pilgrims; they go there to visit the body of St. James, which, they say, is preserved entire: that Apostle is the titular Saint of all Spain, and the first who preached there: the other cities of Galicia are Corogne and Ferrol in the north, two good sea-ports; there is also the bay of Vigo, where the Spanish galleons were destroyed in 1702,—and Cape Finisterre.

Q. Where is Andalusia?

A. It is situated in the south-west part of Spain, and extends to the Strait of Gibraltar; it is the most fruitful and most trading province in Spain; it produces corn, wines, and excellent fruits;

fruits; they have the finest breed of horses; they fish tunny on the coast, and make great quantities of salt; in the mountains they have wild bulls, which the Spaniards make use of for their combats, which is one of their principal diversions, a relict of their Gothic customs.

Q. Which is the capital of Andalusia?

A. The archbishoprick of Seville, on the Guadalquivir, one of the largest and best built cities in the kingdom, and where they carry on the greatest trade; it is to this city they bring all the gold and silver they export from America; it has a fine cathedral, and the palace of Alcazar, built by the Moors, is greatly admired. The other cities are Cadiz, a bishoprick in the west; it is a sea-port, and a place of trade, built on an island: Gibraltar, a well-fortified place on the strait of that name, belonging to England,—and Cordova, an ancient city on the Guadalquivir; there is also Xerez, a little city, in reputation for its wine, near which king Roderic was defeated by the Moors;—and Palos, a small sea-port, where Christopher Columbus embarked when he set out for the discovery of America.

L E S S O N LXIV.

SPAIN *continued.*

GRANADA, MURCIA, VALENCIA, CATALONIA,
and NAVARRE.

Q. WHAT is the kingdom of Granada?

A. It is situated on the Mediterranean, east of Andalusia; it is a fruitful soil, but thinly peopled; it produces silk and wine, and its inhabitants are the most active and laborious people in the kingdom.

Q. Which is the capital?

A. The capital is Granada, an archbishoprick, the largest city in Spain, and the last which the Moors possessed in the kingdom,—there remains still the palace of their kings; the most considerable cities beside this are, Guadix and Malaga, both bishopricks,—the latter is a good port, and well fortified,—it is known all over Europe for its wines.

Q. Where is Murcia situated?

A. Murcia, though called a kingdom, is but a small county, east of Granada; its soil is dry, but produces excellent fruit; they breed a vast number of silk worms, the produce of which is the principal revenue of its inhabitants.

Q.

Q. Which

Q. Which is its capital ?

A. Its capital is Murcia, a bishoprick, on the Segura, a large and populous city,—the most remarkable thing is the steeple of its cathedral, to which one may ascend in a coach ; there is also Carthagenæ, an ancient and well-fortified city,—it is the best sea-port in Spain, and where they generally equip their men of war ; the bishop of Murcia resides there.

Q. What is the kingdom of Valencia ?

A. It lies east of Murcia, and is one of the most fruitful and pleasant provinces in Spain ; it is well peopled ; it abounds in wine, silk, oil, and all sorts of fruit.

Q. Which is the capital ?

A. The archbishoprick of Valencia, on the Guadalquivir, a large and well built city, where they manufacture various silks ; the other remarkable cities are Alicant, a sea-port and a place of great trade, chiefly in red wine, which is in great repute ; there is also the bishoprick of Segorbé.

Q. Where is Catalonia situated ?

A. It is situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, north of the kingdom of Valencia ; it is a mountainous country, but tolerably fruitful ; there are mines of metals and minerals, and they find coral on the shore.

Q. What is remarked of the Catalonians ?

A. In

A. In the war for the succession to the crown, they joined the archduke Charles against Philip V. and did not return to their duty till they were reduced to the last extremity.

Q. Which is the capital of that province?

A. Barcelona, a bishoprick, a strong, large, populous, and trading city; has a citadel and good harbour: this city, in 1714, held out a long and obstinate siege against Philip V. who having stormed it, took away all their privileges, and built the citadel to awe his subjects.

Q. What other cities are there in Catalonia?

A. As Catalonia is a province near the frontiers of France, there are several strong cities, as Roses and Gironne, in the east,—Lerida, in the west,—and Tortosa on the Ebro, in the south; besides these there is Tarragona, an archbishoprick and sea-port, a very ancient city; and a strong place called Puicerda, towards the north, capital of a small county named Cerdagne.

Q. What is the kingdom of Navarre?

A. It is situated towards the north, on the frontiers of France,—it is a country covered with mountains, producing little besides wine and fruits; there are some mines of iron, but not explored. This kingdom belonged formerly to the house of Albert; it comprehended Upper Navarre, south of the Pyrenees, and the Lower, north of those;—we have spoke of them in the article of France: Ferdinand V. king of Arra-

on, took them from John Albert, grandfather to Henry IV. of France, under pretence of his having been excommunicated by the Pope Julius II. and his possessions to be taken by whoever they might suit.

Q. How came it in the possession of Spain?

A. Upper Navarre was ceded to Spain by the treaty of the Pyrenees, in 1659, which fixed the boundaries of the two kingdoms; the capital is Pampeluna, an ancient city, well fortified,—it is a bishoprick; the plain of Roncevaux is renowned for the battle lost there by Charlemagne.

LESSON LXV.

SPAIN continued.

ARRAGON, OLD CASTILLE, NEW CASTILLE,
LEON, *and the* SPANISH ISLES.

Q. WHERE is the kingdom of Arragon?

A. It is situated south of Navarre, and forms a large province; it is a barren and mountainous country, thinly peopled, and ill cultivated; there are some pasture lands, and iron mines.

The

The inhabitants of this province formerly enjoyed great privileges, and were governed by their own laws; but they lost all these privileges in 1705, for having declared themselves in favour of the archduke Charles, against Philip V.

Q. Which is the capital?

A. Saragossa on the Ebro; it is an archbishoprick, and has an university. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Arragon. It has a citadel; and its hospital is esteemed the finest in the Christian world: there is also the university of Huesca.

Q. What is Old Castille?

A. It is a country that lies west of Arragon; its chief revenue is the produce of their wools, which are very fine; otherwise it is ill cultivated, and produces little. Its capital is Burgos, an archbishoprick, a large city, tolerably peopled, but ill built. The cathedral, and the archbishop's palace are admired. Near this city we remark the famous abbey of Las-Huelgas, which is very rich, and in which there are an hundred and fifty monks, all of the first quality.

Q. What other cities are there?

A. There is Valladolid in the west, one of the finest cities in Spain, the former residence of the kings of Castille: there is also Segovia, where they manufacture fine woollen stuffs, and where there is an aqueduct built by the Romans.

Q₃

Q. Where

Q. Where is New Castille situated?

A. New Castille, one of the largest provinces of Spain, lies south of Old Castille; its soil in many places is dry and stony,—notwithstanding that, it produces corn and wine.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into two parts, which are New Castille proper, and Spanish Estremadura towards the west,—a fruitful country, abounding in corn and pasture. The capital of this, and of all the kingdom, is Madrid, on the Mancanarez; it is the ordinary residence of the sovereign.

Q. What is remarked of this city?

A. That it is large and populous, but very dirty: the chief things to be remarked are the king's palace,—the place where they have their combats, or bull-baitings,—and the bridge over the Mancanarez.

Q. What is met with near Madrid?

A. There are several royal palaces, such as Buen-Retiro, St. Ildefonso, Aranjuez, on the Tagus, and the Escorial.

Q. What is the Escorial?

A. It is a vast and magnificent building, which contains a castle, a convent, and a church, in which the kings and princes of Spain are interred. This edifice was built in memory of a victory gained by Philip II. in 1557, over the French, near St. Quintin, in Picardy, on the day of the
the

the feast of St. Lawrence; and the Escorial is dedicated to that saint.

Q. What are the other cities of that province?

A. The principal cities are Toledo, on the Tagus, formerly the capital of all the kingdom, the archbishop of which is primate of all Spain; Alcala-de-Hencraz, an university; and Calatrava, which gives its name to an order of knighthood.

Q. Which is the capital of Spanish Estremadura?

A. Badajos, on the Guadiana, a fortified city near the frontiers of Portugal: there is also Alcantara, from which the knights of a rich order take their name.

Q. What do you remark in that province?

A. The fortrefs of Placentia, and the convent of the Hieronymites of St. Just, where the emperor Charles V. retired after his abdication.

Q. Where is the kingdom of Leon?

A. It stands west of Old Castille. The chief produce of the country is corn; and they feed a great number of cattle. Its capital is Leon, towards the north; it is a bishoprick: the cathedral is esteemed the largest church in Spain. This city was the capital of the first Christian kingdom which was founded in Spain, after the invasion of the Moors.

Q. What other cities are there in that province?

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A. There

A. There is Salamanca, a bishoprick; its university is the most renowned of all Spain; and Zamora, a bishoprick, on the Douro.

Q. What do the Spanish islands produce?

A. The islands of Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, especially the first, produce wine and oil in abundance; and they meet with coral on the coast.

Q. Which are the principal cities?

A. The bishoprick of Majorca, capital of the island of that name, a large and well fortified city; Citadella, in the Island of Minorca; Port-Mahon, a strong place and excellent harbour; and Ivica, in the island of that name.

Q. What is to be observed in the island of Minorca?

A. That the English took it in 1708, and preserved it by the treaty of Utrecht; the French took it from them in 1757, but they recovered it at the peace of 1763: in the last war with England, the Spaniards took it again; and it has been confirmed to them by the last treaty. They have since demolished fort St. Philip, which was its chief defence,

L E S S O N LXVI.

Of ITALY.

Q. WHAT is the situation of Italy?

A. Italy is a large peninsula, which advances into the Mediterranean sea, from north to south; on the north it is bounded by the Alps, which separate it from France, Switzerland, and Germany; and on the three other sides by the sea.

Q. What is the nature of the country?

A. It is one of the best and most agreeable countries in Europe: the air is wholesome,—the climate warm, especially in the south: the soil is fruitful, and produces all the necessaries of life, and all of the first quality. They export a great quantity of raw and wrought silks, medicinal drugs, wines, rice and marble.

Q. Who were the people who inhabited it formerly?

A. It was inhabited by people of different denominations, who all successively passed under the dominion of the Romans, and became also the center of that vast empire.

Q. How were the Romans governed?

A. They were first governed by kings, the first of whom was Romulus, and the last Tarquin, called Superbus. They after that established a republican

lican government, and named Consuls. And lastly by emperors, the first of whom was Julius Cæsar. After that, the emperor Theodōsius the Great, in 395, shared the empire between his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius; and from thence came the two empires of the east and west. The latter comprehends Italy.

Q. By whom was Italy invaded?

A. By several northern people, who conquered a part of it, and destroyed the empire of the west, as mentioned in the article of Germany. At the fall of the empire, when the popes became more powerful, several governors of the German empire made themselves independent, and some of the cities in Italy were converted into republics. The emperors, in order to preserve a shadow of authority, gave those usurped provinces as feudal tenures; and the popes doing the same, Italy was divided into a number of small states, in the manner it remains at present.

Q. What do you observe in those different states?

A. Some are independent, others are relevant, either of the pope or the emperor: some are governed monarchically, and others in the form of republics.

Q. Who are the principal sovereigns of Italy?

A. Those who divide Italy amongst them are, the pope, the house of Austria, that of Bourbon, the

the king of Sardinia, the grand-duke of Tuscany, and the republics of Venice and Genoa.

Q. What religion do they profess?

A. The Roman Catholic : the inquisition suffers no other.—Italy, of all the countries in Europe, is that where there is the greatest number of bishops and archbishops.

Q. Which are their most capital rivers?

A. In the north they have the Pô, which runs from west to east,—receives the Adda and the Tessin, and falls into the gulf of Venice: the Adige, which rises in the east, and has its mouth in the same gulf; the Arno, which crosses Tuscany; and the Tiber, in the states of the church. They have also three considerable lakes, all in the north, and at the foot of the Alps; they are, the lake Maggiore, the lake de Como, and the lake de Garda.

Q. How is Italy divided?

A. It is generally divided into three grand parts, each of which contains several small states; northern and southern Italy, and the islands dependent on them. The northern division contains seven states, viz. one principality, which is Piedmont; two republics, Venice and Genoa; and four duchies, Parma, Milan, Modena, and Mantua. The southern division comprehends three states, the grand-duchy of Tuscany, the states of the church, and the kingdom of Naples.

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Q. What

Q. What is it that forms that division ?

A. Mounts Appenine, which almost entirely cross Italy from east to west, and then turns to the south.

Q. Which are the islands that are dependent on Italy ?

A. The islands of Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and Malta.

LESSON LXVII.

ITALY *continued.*

The Principality of PIEDMONT, *and Republic of*
GENOA.

Q. WHAT is the situation of Piedmont ?

A. Its name alone indicates its situation, which is at the foot of the Alps, north of Italy, and has Provence in the west ; it is a mountainous, but fruitful and populous country ; they feed a vast number of cattle,—and the country is defended by several well fortified places.

Q. To whom does it belong ?

A. To Charles Emanuel, king of Sardinia, whose family has been in possession of it since the fourteenth century.

Q. Which

Q. Which is the capital?

A. Turin, on the Pô, an archbishoprick, the ordinary residence of the king; it is a large, well-built city, defended by a good citadel; the other principal cities of Piedmont are, Verceil and Verrue, in the east,—Pignerol, Saluces, and Coni, in the west; they are all fortified.

Q. What other possessions has the king of Sardinia?

A. He has the earldom of Nice, in the south,—Montferrat, in the west,—and some other cities, with their dependencies, in the west of the Milanese.

Q. Which is the capital of the earldom of Nice?

A. The capital is Nice, a bishoprick and fortified sea-port; there is also Ville-Franche, another sea-port.

Q. To whom did Montferrat belong?

A. It had formerly its own sovereigns, who were called Marquisses; but their family being extinct, it was divided between the dukes of Savoy and Mantua; it belongs at present, in great part, to the king of Sardinia, the house of Austria having given up its pretensions; there are in it four fortified places, Navarre, Valence, Alexandria, and Tortona.

Q. Where is Genoa situated?

A. It lays south of Piedmont, and forms a gulf on the coast of the Mediterranean; it is a
dry

dry and stony soil, and full of mountains,—produces wine, oil, and various fruits; the people of Genoa, after having had an active part in the different revolutions of Italy, bought their liberty of the emperor Rodolphus I. and erected the state into a republic.

Q. What success had they?

A. The state, grown rich by their maritime trade, increased in strength, and entered into the general wars of Europe; but the unsettled disposition of the people drew them into many troubles; then, to assure their tranquillity, they put themselves successively under the protection of the emperors, the kings of France, and the dukes of Milan, till Andrew Doria, one of their citizens, revived the republican system.

Q. Who was Andrew Doria?

A. He was the greatest seaman of his time; he rather chose to be the liberator of his country, than its sovereign, and established, in 1530, that form of government which now subsists at Genoa.

Q. What is that government?

A. It is an absolute aristocracy,—the sovereignty resides solely in the nobles,—they form the grand council of the republic, out of which they chuse the senators, who form the little council and the magistrates, the chief of whom is the Doge, to whom they give the title of Serene; he presides in all the councils, but has only one
vote;

vote; he holds his place two years, during which time he is prisoner in his palace.

Q. Which is the capital?

A. The capital of the whole state is Genoa, an archbishoprick and a sea-port; it is a large trading city,—the Italians call it the superb, on account of its magnificent buildings; they manufacture velvets and other silk stuffs. It was bombarded, in 1684, by the French fleet, and Lewis XIV. obliged the doge and four senators to come to Versailles to offer the submission of the republick.

Q. What has happened since?

A. The queen of Hungary's army took possession of the city,—but in 1746, the people revolted against the troops, drove them out, and with the aid of France recovered their liberty.

Q. What other cities have they?

A. The chief cities of Genoa are, Savona, in the west,—it is a bishoprick and a strong sea-port, where soap was first invented. They have also Finale, the capital of the marquisate of that name,—and St. Remo, a sea-port. On the western coast we meet with the little principality of Monaco, which has its own prince, under the protection of France,—its capital is Monaco,—it has a fortification.

LESSON LXVIII.

*ITALY continued.**The Dutchie of MILAN, PARMA, MODENA, and
MANTUA.**Q.* WHAT is the dutchy of Milan?

A. It is a rich and fruitful country, situated east of Peidmont, and west of the states of Venice; it extends as far as the foot of the Alps, on the north; it formerly belonged to the house of Visconti, as a fœdal tenure of the empire,—but that family being extinct, in 1515, Lewis XII. and Francis I. of France, produced their titles to that dutchy, which occasioned several wars. Francis Sforza, who had also his pretensions, maintained himself in possession of it; but when that family failed, the emperor Charles V. gave it to his son, Philip II. afterwards king of Spain; his successors remained in possession of it till the reign of Philip V. who, in 1714, abandoned it to the house of Austria by the treaty of Rastat: at present it belongs to the reigning emperor of Germany, who keeps a governor there.

Q. Which is the capital?

A. The city of Milan is the capital of the dutchy,—it is an archbishoprick, on the Tessin
and

and the Adda, which are joined by two canals; this city is surnamed the Great,—it is a rich, trading city, and well built;—the cathedral is one of the finest of all Christendom, and the citadel is very strong. The other cities of the Milanese are, Pavia, in the south, a bishoprick on the Tessin; Cremona, in the east, a bishoprick on the Pô, a fortified place; and the bishoprick of Côme, on the lake of that name, a rich and trading city.

Q. What is observed of Pavia?

A. It was near this place that the famous battle was fought, in 1525, between the armies of the emperor Charles V. and Francis I. in which the latter was made prisoner.

Q. Where are the states of Parma situated?

A. They lay south of the duchy of Milan; it is a fruitful soil,—they feed a great number of black cattle; it is there they make that excellent cheese known by the name of Parmesan.

Q. What does this state contain?

A. The duchies of Parma and Placentia, which for a long time past obeyed the same sovereign: being, after many revolutions, come into the hands of the popes, Paul III. of the house of Farnese, gave it to Peter Lewis, his natural son, who was the first of the dukes of that family. The last duke Anthony, dying without issue, Elizabeth Farnese, his niece, heiress of that house, and consort to Philip V. king of Spain,

R

sent

sent her son Don Carlos, to take possession of the dutchies of Parma and Placentia, in 1730. Don Carlos having after that invaded the kingdom of Naples, during the war in Italy, 1733, it was decided by the treaty which put an end to the war, that Don Carlos should remain in possession of that kingdom, and give in exchange, Parma and Placentia to the house of Austria.

Q. To whom does it belong at present?

A. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the house of Austria made a cession of it to Don Philip, infant of Spain, younger brother to Don Carlos, and son-in-law to the king of France; on condition, that in default of male heirs, or in case that the successors of Don Philip should come to the throne of Naples or Spain, those states should be divided between the house of Austria and the king of Sardinia. After the death of Don Philip, in 1765, the dutchies of Parma and Placentia devolved to his only son Ferdinand, who is now in possession of them.

Q. To whom was the dutchy of Parma tributary?

A. To the pope: it paid him annually ten thousand crowns; but it was freed from that ancient duty by the quadruple alliance.

Q. Which are the capitals of the two dutchies?

A. The capital of the dutchy of Parma is the city of Parma, on the Parma; a bishoprick, a large and populous city, the residence of the sovereign: the capital

capital of Placentia is also the city and bishoprick of Placentia, on the Pô.

Q. What is the state of Modena?

A. That state lies east of Parma; it is a fruitful country, producing corn and wine; it comprehends two dutchies, Modena and Reggio, both which bear the name of their capital.

Q. To whom does it belong?

A. For three centuries past it has belonged to the house of Este, one of the most ancient families in Italy; and, though the duke is a sovereign, he is nevertheless tributary to the emperor, to whom he pays forty thousand crowns *per annum*.

Q. What do you observe of Modena?

A. Modena is a bishoprick; a large, ancient, and populous city; it is the ordinary residence of the sovereign. The remarkable buildings are, the duke's palace, and the citadel, which is very strong.

Q. What is the dutchy of Mantua?

A. It is situated east of the Milanese; it produces corn, wine and rice; has excellent pasture, and abounds in cattle:—For a long time it belonged to the family of Goznagua, as a tenure relevant of the empire; Charles, the last duke, dying without issue, in 1708, this state returned to the emperor Charles VI. then to the empress queen of Hungary, and now it belongs to the reigning emperor, who has united it to the dutchy of Milan.

R 2

Q. Which

sent her son Don Carlos, to take possession of the dutchies of Parma and Placentia, in 1730. Don Carlos having after that invaded the kingdom of Naples, during the war in Italy, 1733, it was decided by the treaty which put an end to the war, that Don Carlos should remain in possession of that kingdom, and give in exchange, Parma and Placentia to the house of Austria.

Q. To whom does it belong at present?

A. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the house of Austria made a cession of it to Don Philip, infant of Spain, younger brother to Don Carlos, and son-in-law to the king of France; on condition, that in default of male heirs, or in case that the successors of Don Philip should come to the throne of Naples or Spain, those states should be divided between the house of Austria and the king of Sardinia. After the death of Don Philip, in 1765, the dutchies of Parma and Placentia devolved to his only son Ferdinand, who is now in possession of them.

Q. To whom was the dutchy of Parma tributary?

A. To the pope: it paid him annually ten thousand crowns; but it was freed from that ancient duty by the quadruple alliance.

Q. Which are the capitals of the two dutchies?

A. The capital of the dutchy of Parma is the city of Parma, on the Parma; a bishoprick, a large and populous city, the residence of the sovereign: the capital